The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 40 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1915 Feb.				
20th „	Persia	8000	....	..
27th „	Moldavia.....	10000	....	..
6th March	Caledonia	18000	....	..
13th „	Egypt	8000	....	..
20th „	Kashgar (a) ..	9000	....	..
27th „	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
3rd April	Arabia	8000	....	..
10th „	Salsette	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
17th „	Kaisar-i-Hind	1500	....	..
24th „	Salsette	16000	Malwa	11000
1st May	Persia	8000	....	..

(a) Will not carry passengers from Bombay.

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM.
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure.
Iyo Maru	K Okamoto	6320	6th Feb.	18th Feb.
Bombay Maru	K. Kurozumi	4625	17th Feb.	1st March
Tosan Maru	Y. Nakano'	6964	24th Feb.	7th March.
Jinsen Maru	T Terada	3785	11th March	23rd March

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA.
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
at, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BY APPOINTMENT
GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1885.
Special Policies and Low Quotations for—
FIRE, BURGLARY, MOTOR CAR, MOTOR CYCLE, BICYCLE, LIVE STOCK, ACCIDENT & SICKNESS, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, PLATE GLASS, LIFT & HOIST, DRIVING ACCIDENTS.
INSURANCES.
For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
12-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O Box 113.)
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

Methyloids are the most economical as well as the best medicine because they cure quickly, save loss of time from business and have no bad effects. Try them. A-5

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Paris	9239	20th March	22nd March
City of Cairo	7700	10th April	12th April
City of Calcutta	7636	....	5th May
City of Poona	7474	12th May	....
City of Birmingham ..	7497	5th June	....

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Returns	2nd class Single	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London viaMarseilles.....	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London viaMarseilles but from Liverpool.	..	999	..	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS exceed Rs. 4,50,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID exceed Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY
provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS
declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.,

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia, Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH
Acting Manager.
Post Box 151.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
Vessels Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.
KASARA, 1,195, Thursday, 18th February
LHASA, 2,184, Friday, 19th February *Direct.
LINGA, 2,185, Mon. 22nd February, †P. B. D. and C. M.
*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.
†P. Bunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
S S. "KASARA," 1,195 Tons on Thursday 18th February calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "BARPETA," 3,283 tons, on 18th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.
S. S. "PALAMCOTTA," 3,413 tons, about 20th February, caling at Seychelles, Mombassa Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)
Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Asutralia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
16th February 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Massilia" ..	5091	J. Thompson	23rd Feb. 1915
S.S. "Olympia" ..	5124	J.L.Henderson	8th March 1915
S.S. "Scindia" ..	5106	Wm. Kelso	15th March 1915
S.S. "Elysia" ..	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th March 1915
S.S. "Circassia" ..	6722	C. F. Osborne	R.N.R. 17th April 1915
S.S. "Castalia" ..	6388	.....	24th April. 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,421
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA.
BOMBAY AND POONA,
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments,
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.
F. CORNAGLIA.
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien	Tiehling
Hong Kong	(Mukden)	Tientain
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Kobe	Newchwang	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

It Goes Down Easily.—Not pills. They stick in your throat. Kasagra, the liquid laxative and constipation cure, tastes so good that you want more. But a small dose does the work. D-2

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PAINLESS DENTISTRY.
HIGHEST CLASS WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.
Dr. CARR, D.D.S.
Dental Surgeon,
107, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Opposite Clock Tower,
Hours 9 to 6 BOMBAY.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd
(SCOTLAND.
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.	B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street
P. O. Box 2031 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

For 50 Years the World's Perfect Choice.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE
OF UNEXAMPLED VALUES IN
PIANOS
OF CULTURE

THIS DAY AND DAILY

As understood by the world and the democracy of the nation who manufactured them, and not of the variety spelt with a "K" as has been demonstrated by the Kaiser, his military entourage and perjured Statesmen of the Reichstag.

Please send for details and particulars of reduced prices
(Rs. 20 in every Rs. 100.)

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
MESSRS. MARTIN & COY., Managing Agents,
SPECIAL FEATURES:
Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, Educational Incomes for Sons,
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE
The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.
For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:
E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR
WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

RACE TIPS.—Ensure your success by staking on my tips. LUCIFER ASTROLOGER, late Small Cause Court Building, Princess Street, Bombay. 5429

STRAYED on Saturday night at Apollo Bunder, an Irish terrier, bitch answering to the name "Sheila." Finder will be rewarded. Apply to Box No. 131, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5431

MADAME GRINDLAY & SON, Plumassiers, Dry Cleaners and Dyers, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Orders also received at Madams Semloh's Milliners, opposite Hotel Majestic, Bombay. 2580

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED a BUNGALOW at or near Mahim with garden. Apply stating full particulars and terms to "B.K." care of this paper. 3090

WANTED for the EAST and WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., Bank Street, Bombay, Chief Agents for the DECCAN. Apply stating experience. 5425

WANTED to take up cases by a European Private Detective of great experience. All communications strictly private. Apply to "P.D." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3089

SMALL FURNISHED ROOM with separate bathroom attached required by young Englishman. Must be cheap. Apply to Box No. 505 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3090

WANTED Ladies and gentlemen going abroad, to advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 1, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5257.

ASSISTANT LADY TEACHER for Junior Classes of European High School, certificated, good salary for suitable candidate. Apply enclosing copies of certificates to Box No. 115, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5358

ADVERTISER in the November 1914 issue of the "MERCANTILE GUARDIAN" of London, under its inquiry column (inquiry No. 5161/62) is requested to communicate with No. 896 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5413

WANTED TEMPORARY fully qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for service in Marwar State. Pay Rs. 60 per mensem, allowance from Rs. 12.

Applications with certificates and testimonials to be submitted to RESIDENCY SURGEON, Jodhpur. 311

WANTED on the 1st March 1915.—A fully trained KINDERGARTEN MISTRESS for St. Martin's Church of England Day School, Simla.

Apply with copies of testimonials to the HEAD MISTRESS, St. Martin's School, Simla. 3116

ENGLISH GENTLEMAN would be glad to hear of any Indian gentlemen, ladies or children who would like to acquire a highly cultivated *accent*. Terms in each case can be discussed and arranged during a personal interview. Apply to Box No. 503, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2503

WANTED.—Owing to the War, a EUROPEAN, (French) until recently chief steward at a 1st class Hotel, Bombay, 40 years of age, married, 25 years' unique experience as caterer, highly respectable, excellent testimonials, being thrown out of work, seeks employment.. Will patriotic Hotel Proprietors or others give his abilities a trial.

Address:—

FALLOFIELD, Pondicherry, French, India. A

WANTED a CLUB SECRETARY for the Maymyo Club, Upper Burma. Salary Rs. 400 per mensem. Incumbent must have had previous knowledge of similar work and have either been an habitue of a good residential Club, or a Commissioned Officer. Age between 30 and 50 years. Full particulars from the Honorary Secretary.

Applications should reach Maymyo before April 30th and be addressed to:—

HONORARY SECRETARY, Pro. Tem., The Club, Maymyo. 3121

WANTED.

WANTED by gentleman a room with bath and separate entrance, also accommodation for servant. Apply to Box No. 129, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle." 5427

TUITION in Piano Singing French, and Society Dances by one Lady. Moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 132, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5433

WANTED a CAPITALIST to invest Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000 in a successful concern of machinery merchants. The firm has also workshops foundry. Apply to Box No. 128, Advt. Dep., "Bombay Chronicle." 5426

WANTED an ASSISTANT ADVERTISEMENT CLERK. One with previous experience preferred. Good handwriting essential. Apply to "L. Z." care of this paper. 3013

WANTED by young European Lady PUPILS in ENGLISH and Music. Children or Foreigners. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 506, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3013

WANTED a gentleman to share a room with another gentleman in a comfortable flat conveniently situated in the Fort good table and modern conveniences. Apply to Box No. 507, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3090

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman desires strongly to recommend chauffeur (Indian) who has left his service owing to giving up car. Very superior man and competent driver.—Apply to Box No. 509, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE PIANO in good condition. Cost Rs. 650. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, Bombay. 3090

AFRICAN ANIMALS FOR SALE. Lion cubs, cheetah (hunting leopard) tame zebras, zebra-ass hybrids, pigmy antelopes, several cats, monkeys, etc. On view at Baldock's stables, Byculla. 5432

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY consisting of bungalows, chawls, stable &c., in one of the best localities of Bombay (Girgaum). Brokers need not apply. Apply to Box No. 127 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5422

FOR SALE, CHEAP—Spong's Rotary Knife Cleaner for club or hotel Rs. 10; Safety Lever Cork Drawer for club or hotel, nickel plated, Rs. 10; Brass Telescopic Book or Music Stand for bandmasters and others, stretches 5 ft. reduces to 20 inches Rs. 12; Strong Tan Canvas Workshop-made Holdall, cloth lined with pockets, leather bound 60 by 39 inches, Strong English straps, brass buckles, quite new, Rs. 15; French Field Glasses (8 Lens) in case with straps, powerful and accurate, new, Rs. 15; Real Sambur or Buck skin Tennis Lace Boots, size 7, 8, and 9 three pairs, each size, with rubber, English leather, or cotton string soles, price Rs. 7 each pair. All pairs new—not used, good for tennis, shikar, or daily use, strong, well made pairs. F. N. Motor Bike, Fixed Engine, High Tension Magnets, Horn, Tools, and Lamp, good running order Rs. 185. Apply to X X c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 5424

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—For HINDOOS, an airy, well ventilated ground floor on Chaupatty. Apply DHIRAJLAL GHELABHAI HARIDAS, behind Wilson College. 5421

THE DUST and CHIPS from stone crusher are available for sale. The undersigned are prepared to consider offers for same F. O. R. Bombay.

PAULING, & Co., Ltd.,
LONAVLA. 5386

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England).

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CLOTH BLUE DRILL, OIL, KEROSINE FOR LIGHTING AND GAS MAKING, LIQUID FUEL, OIL LUBRICATING, CLEANING AND LIGHTING INCLUDING COCOANUT AND MINERAL OILS, LINSEED OILS DOUBLE BOILED, AND RAW, TURPENTINE, AND WASTE COTTON, CAUSTIC SODA AND SPONAGE CLOTHES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the AGENT, at his office, at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (S.T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 17th February, 1915, for the supply of above stores during the 12 months commencing from 1st April 1915.

2. Tender Forms of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of oils and waste cotton, etc., required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3 The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items on the same Tender and the Tenderers shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted and to sign the agreement attached to the Tender.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, subject to a maximum of rupees one thousand, should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes, of the Bombay Circle if over Rs. 100 (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposit, and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

5 The AGENT does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office:
Parel, Bombay, 14th January, 1915. 5006

NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

RE-INVITATION OF TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF HAY &C., AT MUNICIPAL SLAUGHTER HOUSES AT BANDRA

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of hay, lucerne grass and rice straw, for cattle, sheep and goats at the Municipal Slaughter Houses at Bandra, for one year from 1st March, 1915, to 29th February, 1916, are re-invited by the Municipal Commissioner on the sub-joined conditions to which the attention of the intending Tenderers is specially drawn. The tenders will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 1 p.m. Bombay Time on Tuesday the 23rd February 1915.

Printed forms of tender and conditions of contract etc., can be obtained free of charge from the office of the Executive Health Officer.

A deposit of Rs. 500 must be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office at the time of lodging the tenders which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

Successful tenderers must pay the full stamp duty on the contract, and the charges, if any, for executing it. The successful tenderer or tenderers will be required to deposit in cash or securities only 2 per cent. of the total contract amount, and as a further security for the fulfilment of the contract, deductions will be made at the rate of 5 p.c. upto a limit of 10 per cent. on the contract amount from the fortnightly bills to be paid as here-in-after mentioned and these deductions will be added to the original deposit and will be subject to the same conditions and restrictions as regards the original deposit. The securities, if paid in cash, will bear no interest, but will at the request of the successful tenderers be invested in Government or other securities from time to time on conditions to be ascertained from the Chief Accountant.

Payments for supplies received will be made fortnightly on receipt of properly certified bills. The first fortnightly payment will be made after the second fortnightly supply is received in March 1915 and thereafter every fortnight and the payment due for the supplies made during the first fortnight on the contract will be held as security for the due fulfilment of the contract and will be subject to the same conditions as the deposit of 2 per cent. of the contract amount and the 5 per cent. deductions made from the fortnightly bills.

The supplies to be made of the different articles specified above must be all of the first quality.

Tenderers must distinctly understand that the terms as regards deposit etc., stipulated in the tender form will not be allowed to be altered.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or tenders and reserves the right before accepting tenders of revising such of the rates in the successful tenders as may appear to be exceptionally high.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 15th February, 1915. 5435

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that VASUDEO BAPUJI and KHANDERAO BAPUJI the only heirs and legal representatives of the late Bapuji Raghunath have contracted to sell their property situate at Malad Ghodbandar road, hereunder described to our client Bai Rehmatbai, widow of Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel.

All persons having any interest in or claims against the said property any manner whatsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned attorneys for the purchaser herein at their office No. 90 Esplanade Road in the Fort within 14 days from date hereof otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to the claims (if any) of which no notice shall have been received and the same if any will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that pieces or parcels of Khoti land of which Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy is the Khot with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being at Malad Ghodbandar Road, containing by admeasurement 8,000 eight-thousand square yards or thereabouts and bearing Chowkache No. 40 and Tembre No. 6 and each piece bounded as follows:—

1. Chowkache land No. 40 bounded on the East by the land of Jagonnath Madhowji on the West by the land of Govind Narayen Bhandari on the South by the land of Moreshwar Vinayak and on the North by the land of Raghunath Naroba.
2. Chowkache land No. 40 bounded on the East by Police Choki and Public Road, on the West by the land of Vendors and Bhiwji Bhaskerji, on the South by the land of Madhow Balaji and another and on the North by the land of Vendors and Bhiwji Bhaskerji.
3. Tembre land No. 6 two pieces bounded on the East by the land of Vendors and Bhiwji Bhaskerji, on the West by the land of Purshotam Raghunathji, on the South by the land of Vendors and Govind Narayen and on the North by the land of Vinayek Bhaskerji.
4. Chowkache No. 40 bounded on the East by Government Road, on the West by the land of Bhiwji Bhaskerji, on the South by the Police Chowki and by the land of the Vendors and on the North by the land of Nariman Manekji and anr.
5. Chowkache land No. 40 bounded on the East and West and South by the Vendors land and on the North by the land of Bhiwji Bhaskerji.

And which premises are now in the occupation of the present Vendors Vasudev Bapuji and Khanderao Bapuji.

Dated this 13th day of February, 1915.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys. 5415

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to take abkari contract of Partabgarh State from October, 1916 for 5 years should apply to undersigned for full particulars. Present contractor has offered fifty thousand rupees: applicant bidding highest would receive attention.

SECRETARY TO THE
MAHARAJ KUMAR PARTABGARH,
RAJAPUR. 5436

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort,

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S SHARES AND DEBENTURES OF DIFFERENT COMPANIES.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Shaik Abdul Rehman bin Shaik Abdul Aziz al Ebrahim, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 20th day of February, 1915, at 2.30 p.m., (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following shares and debentures, viz:—

1. 30 shares of the Kalyan Revival Mills, Ld. (each share of Rs. 100).
4. 16 debentures of the Orient Club (each of Rs. 500).

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENTS IN THEIR LANDED PROPERTY AT AMBOLI NEAR ANDHERI AND ON THE ROAD LEADING TO VERSOWA OPPOSITE THE WATER-TANK.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Thakar Sundraji Arjoon and another Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 28th day of February, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), the right, title and interest of the said Insolvents in their following property on the premises.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 873 square yards (forming portion of land or ground containing by admeasurement 2,320 square yards or thereabouts) situate lying and being at Amboli near Andheri in the Salsette Taluka and Zilla of Thana and in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra: all which premises are bearing non-agricultural No. 7, assessed at Rs. 9.9.0 including local fund, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses, out-houses and sheds, standing thereon and registered by the Collector of Thana under Survey No. 113 and 114 along with another piece of land belonging to the said Insolvents and bounded on the east by the property of Morarji Girdhar, on the west and north by vacant piece of land belonging to Ruttonji Dossabhoy Karani, each about 20ft. broad and which are to be used as a public passage and on the south by the public Road leading to Andheri Station.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji and Devidas, attorneys for the Vendor at their office in Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 16th February, 1915.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Sections 89 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 16th February, 1915 at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

Cotton piece goods: beads: Fire-extinguishers: Cassia: Electric machines and wire: motor wheels: tyres and tubes: China Clay: woollen and cotton piece goods: Paper: Cotton waste: Steel sheets: Hoops: brass and plates: Empty gas cylinders: deck chairs and various other articles.

12 cases champagne.
1 case silver wire.
100 bundles buckets.
38 drums oil.
1 Motor cycle.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGO EX. PRIZE VESSELS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 as from time to time amended under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the undermentioned day, time and place, the following uncleared cargo of the Prize Vessels:—

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), at the Alexandra Docks Transit Sheds No. 7, Second Floor, and No. 8, First Floor, ex Prize Vessels "Wartenfels" and "E. F. Ferdinand."

2,200 bags rice, 761 cases cassia, 77 bundles soap stone (curiosities), 1,055 bags groundnuts with shell, 50 bags gum, 35 bundles Mandy flower cotton, copra, castorseeds, 30 cases vegetable wax, 96 cases black bristols, tea, sweepings, etc.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the abovementioned place ex Prize Vessel, "E. F. Ferdinand."

1,000 cases oil, 400 barrels whale oil (these goods are lying in new shed opposite No. 8 Shed), 63 bundles straw braids, 29 cases straw braids (superior quality), 20 cases Essential oil, 42 bundles Malacca cane, 280 bundles Fullers Earth (powder), 16 cases lacqueredware, 9 cases (Chinese and Japanese boxes, cabinet, umbrella handles, toys, mattresses, etc.), brassware, 51 bales hides, 76 oakwood logs, etc.

On FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Victoria Dock Transit, Shed No. 3, ex-Prize Vessel "Lindenfels."

132 bales cotton, 96 bags wood seed, alizarine, linseed, steam meters, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers

16th February 1915.

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF A MOIETY OF A LANDED PROPERTY AT BHUJ MOHOLLA OR DONTAD 2ND ROW.

Under instructions from Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, Attorneys for Dr. Cowasji Edulji Dadachanjee and others, Transferees of Indentures of Mortgage and Further Charge, dated respectively the 3rd day of November 1911 and the 15th day of August 1912 and on account and the risk of Mahomed Rahimtulla, the Mortgagor, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of February 1915 at 4-30 p.m (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the moiety or one half share of the said Mahomed Rahimtulla of the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Don Tad 2nd Row or Bhuj Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 96 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1482, 1482, New No. 7240, Old Survey No. 2595 and New Survey No. 2928 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 2131 and Street Nos. 331, 335 and bounded on or towards the East by a passage, on or towards the West by the said Don Tad Street, now known as Jackeria Musjid Street, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Memon Abde Rahiman Haji Yacoob and now of Cassam Noormahomed and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Mahomed Haji Ahmed and now of Haji Nurmahomed Oosman which premises are comprised in the said Indenture of Mortgage and Further Charge, dated respectively the 3rd day of November 1911 and the 15th day of August 1912 and made between Mahomed Rahimtulla of the one part and Furdoonji Aderji Madan of the other part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, Solicitors for the said Transferees, at their office in Alice Buildings on Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th February, 1915.

MESSRS D'LAL M. & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Auction Sale of a valuable Landed Property at Jagonnath Sadashiv Street, Girgaum Back Road.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Surajmal & Co., attorneys for Messrs. Mulji Sawa & Co., the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Bai Luxmibai widow of Vithal Mahadev Shende, Bai Parvatibai, widow of Mahadev Balambhat Shende, Messrs. D'LAL M. & CO., auctioneers will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on the premises on Wednesday the 3rd March 1915 at 5 p.m, (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of Pension and tax land or ground together with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being at Girgaum Back Road near Jagonnath Sadashiv Street outside the Fort in the registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 722 Square Yards assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward Nos. 1308, 1309 1310, and Street Nos. 6-7 and 8 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 638-547 Collector's New No. 2948 old Survey No. 538 and new Survey No. 3/7841 and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the property of Doorgabai wife of Gopal Shiva Senoy on the West by the property of Govind Jeewanji on the North partly by the oart of the late Venayak Sadanand Joshi and partly by the oart of Ratansey Dharsey and on the South partly by Jagonnath Sadashiv Street and partly by the property of Vinayak Sadanand Joshi.

D'LAL M & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th February, 1915.

JIVAJI SORABJI & CO.

No. 16, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Prismatic compasses with stand, Levels with stands, Instrument boxes, Metallic tapes, steel tapes, scale boxes, staves levelling, Pens drawing, stencil plate boxes, colour boxes, chronograph, gas pipes lanterns, wooden stands, brass railing, girders, wooden gates, drums, locks, pipe cutters, ratchet, iron bars chisels, dies, baskets, ghamellas, buckets, hemdas, camrahs, wooden cases, etc. etc. too numerous to mention.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer Presidency, Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJI SORABJI & CO., will sell by Public Auction the abovementioned stores, at 1-30 p. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 24th February, 1915 situated on Marzban Road in Public Works Stores Department. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned which will be declared at the time of the sale.

JIVAJI SORABJI & CO.,
Auctioneers,

Bombay, 16th February, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 16th inst. at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, the following, such as drawing room suites lined tapestry, tiled teapoys, phonograph stands, dining tables, chairs, clothes, screens, easels, English chairs, roll top writing desk, chest of drawers, English bath tub, safe, phonographs, fish and fruit and table knives, billiard slab, &c.

By order of the concerned:—

1 lot Durrie carpets various sizes (Shetrunjees).

1 lot gas fittings, steel, copper oxide, and brass.

Property of a gentleman:

1 lot law books.

By order of the concerned:—

1 lot accumulators of 2 and 4 volts switch boards, table electric lamps, &c.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR COLLECTORS OF OLD CURIOS AND FOR MUSEUMS, &c

SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 18TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RARE AND OLD INDIAN CURRENCY NOTES OF THE EAST INDIA CO., ISSUED BY THE BANK OF BOMBAY IN 1855 AND BEFORE, GOLD WATCH WITH CALENDAR AND SHOWING PHASES OF THE MOON, DIAMOND SCALE IN CASE, REAL IVORY STICK, GUN METAL, RADIUM WATCH, VERY LITTLE USED GREYHOUND BICYCLE OLD SHAH NAMAH PICTURES OF THE DURBARS OF THE MOGHAL KING SHAH JEHAN, AND OTHER THINGS.

Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort.

Seven Notes of the Bank of Bombay issued by the order of the East India Company in the years 1855 and before (A VERY BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION TO KEEP IN A MUSEUM).

1 Diamond set gold 18 ct. watch.
1 18-ct. gold English watch.
1 Gun metal radium watch with alaram.
1 Real ivory walking stick.
1 Gold 18-ct. watch showing time, date and phases of the moon, etc.
1 very little used Greyhound bicycle with Dunlop tyres and tubes and stand.

A copy of the old Shah Namah 200 years old 3 pictures of the Durbar of the Moghal King Shah Jehan old sporting and illustrated pictures, etc.

P.S.—The above things are on view.

These notes are a real treasure to a really good collector for his museum.

Such notes are very seldom seen for Auction Sale and we strongly recommend every intending purchaser to attend this sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE UNDRILLED WHITE JIVAN SEED PEARLS.

Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 53 Meadows Street, Fort on MONDAY the 22nd February, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)

By order of Messrs. Raichand Motichand and Co. Jewellers and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bhaichand Javerchand and Co. Jewellers,

1 Lot undrilled Jivan seed pearls weighing about 163 chows (about 3,026 cts.)

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE AND GOODWILL OF THE FIRM OF GENERAL ENGINEERING CO., (DEALERS IN MOTOR REPAIRS AND ELECTRIC GOODS) AT THE NEW QUEEN'S ROAD OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY (NEAR SANDHURST BRIDGE CHOWPATTY).

Messrs. MEHTA & CO., auctioneers are instructed to sell by public auction on SUNDAY, the 21st February, at 2 p.m., (B. T.), at the above place by order of the mortgagee in possession Seth Tehilram Girdharidas and on account and at the risk of S. R. Pillai the proprietor of the above works the goodwill and all the stock-in-trade of his above motor repairing and electric goods shop such as table and ceiling electric fans switches, motor oil, carbon and electric lamps, armature wire, regulators, accumulators, pocket lamps, motor horns, large lot of electric lamp shades, electro levers and adopters, tubing wire, motors of assorted horsepowers, and machinery such as screw cutting and grinding machines, polishing machines with buffers, drilling machine, lathe complete, vice and old motor cars, and office furniture such as tables, chairs, typewriter, scales, safes, copying machine and other miscellaneous electric and motor repairing goods.

The property will be on view 3 days before sale.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th February, 1915.

Free! *Free!* *Free!*

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
30/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

Digitized by financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

URGENT NOTICE.

At the desire of several upcountry intending purchasers, the auction sale of "SABOO PLACE" and its furniture and belongings is unavoidably postponed to THURSDAY, the 25th FEBRUARY, 1915, at 4 p.m., (S. T.).

If the reserve price shall not be obtained for the bungalow and furniture on the abovementioned date then the furniture and all other moveables will be sold by Auction on SUNDAY, the 28th February, 1915, and the following days at 2 p.m. (S. T.) each day.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 6th proximo, sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagee, on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), and on account and risk of the mortgagor Bai Moorbai, widow of Dewji Jawab, administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. Dewji Jawab, the following:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate on the Elphinstone Land Esfate in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 522 2/9 square yards and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by Musjid Bunder siding road, on or towards the South by land in the occupation of Barmull Narsi, on or towards the East by land in the occupation of Gopal Nagji, on or towards the West by a cross road, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186 and are situate in the Registration Sub-District of Mandvi together with the hereditaments standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward Nos. 4842, 4843 and Street No. 17-19.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, apply to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 16th February, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

SKATING RINK

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL

Tuesday, 16th February 1915.

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL

PRIZES WILL BE PRESENTED FOR

LADIES

1st for the Most Effective Dress.
2nd for the Best Advertisement Costume.
3rd for the Least Expensive but Effective Dress.
4th for the Most Original Costume.
5th for the Best Dressed Girl under 14 years of age.

GENTLEMEN.

1st for the Most Original Costume.
2nd for the Most Grotesque Costume.
3rd for the Cheapest Effective Dress.
4th for the Best Dressed Boy under 14 years of age.

CONSOLATION PRIZES.

A book of Admission Tickets will be given to the Second highest number of Votes in each Competition.

ADMISSION INCLUDING USE OF SKATES RUPEES TWO.

SPECIAL RESERVED FRONT SEATS AT Rs. 3.

eason, Monthly or Book Tickets not Admissible on this occasion.

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT, 1915.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT this year will start on Monday 29th March 1915.

Entries close on SATURDAY, 20th March, 1915.

Drawing will take place at the Bombay Gymkhana on MONDAY, the 22nd March, 1915, at 6-30 p.m., and all Teams are invited to send a representative.

Entrance Fee Rs. 25.

The Winners are entitled to hold the Aga Khan Cup and the Runners-up the Smith Challenge Shield for one year in India.

Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the Winners and Runners-up respectively.

With a view to minimising expense and delay to up-country Teams owing to a prolonged stay in Bombay while the earlier stages of the Tournament are in progress, the first round will be played off by Local Teams only—all up-country entries being treated as byes in this round.

The second round is not expected to commence until Monday, 15th of April 1915.

Entries should be sent in as soon as possible to the undersigned.

Rules, 1914-1915.

(Sd.) H. C. QUINN,
Honorary Secretary,
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

Bombay Gymkhana,
Bombay, 13th February, 1915. 5420

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

OPEN DAILY

From 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.)

From 3rd February to 16th February (excluding Sunday.)

ADMISSION AS. 4.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR.

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY ***10 p.m.***

Last nights of

MISS GRACE PALOTTA and MR. EDWARD NABLE

in

"BERTIES BIRTHDAY"

A continuous Roar.

Indian Enterprise with Indian Capital!

"TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SCHEME"

Opening ceremony by H.E. the Governor.

THE FOURTH LADY

A delightful film comedy in 2 Parts.

Same programme in Both Shows.

Commencing Saturday next the 20th.

NERO AND AGRIPPINA

The Historical Film Masterpiece

6,000 feet long.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

Last 2 nights: Last 2 Nights

of

THE HIT OF THE SEASON

The excruciatingly funny & farcical review

"KOOCHPURWANEY PUR"

TWO SHOWS TO-NIGHT:

TWO SHOWS TO-NIGHT!!

At 6-30 & 10: At 6-30 & 10 p. m.

MAY SHERRARD
GERTIE BROOKS
LEW MARKS

In new songs, topicalities and funniacities also in a review entitled

KOOCHPURWANEY PUR.

in 4 Acts

Also pictures by far the best in town.

TO-MORROW only one show at the Gaiety **AT 6-30**

TO-MORROW AT 10 P M at the Colaba Gymnasium in aid of

R. G. G. A. WIDOWS & ORPHANS FUND.

THURSDAY, FEB. 18th

RED LETTER DAY AND NIGHT OF NIGHTS AT THE GAIETY

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

LEW MARKS

presents the brilliant

PANTOMIME REVIEW

"ROBINSON CRUSOE"

Gorgeous costumes, special stage and scenic effects on a scale never before attempted on any stage in the East. Book your seats now at the Gaiety, as surely there will be an unprecedented rush for seats for the Gala Night.

SATURDAY FEB. 20th

AT THE BANDSTAND

A Potpourri Programme

IN AID OF

The Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War Fund.

Tickets can be had at the Gaiety Theatre, Messrs. Marcks, Cornaglias, D. Macropolo and Evans Frazer.

SPECIAL LECTURE

AT THE

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, BOMBAY.

On Wednesday February 17th, 1915, at 6-15 P. M. (S. T.) an address will be given at the Government College of Commerce, Bombay. (Whiteaway Laidlaw Building)

by

Mr. J. K. MEHTA.

(Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau),

on

"THE EFFECTS OF THE PRESENT WAR ON INDIAN TRADE AND INDUSTRY".

The Chair on this occasion will be taken by

THE HON'BLE Mr. MARSHALL F. REID, C.I.E., J.P.

Chairmam of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

The lecture is open to the public. Business men especially and all who are interested in Indian commercial life are cordially invited to attend.

THE PRINCIPAL

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY EXHIBITION.

EXHIBITORS are requested to send for their pictures on WEDNESDAY, 17th February, at the TOWN HALL between 10 a. m. and 6 p.m. (S. T.), The pictures must be removed on that day,

HON. SEC.
Bombay Art Society.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.

Our Unique Exclusive Picture Production secured at Great Expense

"FOR THE EMPIRE"

A STIRRING PATRIOTIC DRAMA OF THE PRESENT DAY.

SHOWING

How Britain defends herself against her enemies. A film calculated to stir the blood and arouse the enthusiasm of every citizen of the Empire.

IT IS THE MOST REMARKABLE PRODUCTION OF THE SEASON.

We expect every Man, Woman and Child to see it.

We are also showing:—

GAUMONT'S GRAPHIC and TOPICAL BUDGET } Interesting News from all Quarters of the Battlefields.

THE SPAHI'S WIFE.....A fine Coloured Drama.

TWEEDULDUM AS A CABMAN.....Comic.

3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday. } **Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45.**

Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 15.

The conditions again are unsettled in the extreme north and a few light falls have occurred in North Punjab and surrounding hills.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall into East Punjab.

HEAVY RAINS IN THE PUNJAB.

ABNORMAL RISE OF WATER IN THE INDUS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Feb. 15.

There has been a sudden rise of water in the river Indus at Sukkur. A still further rise is expected shortly as the result of heavy rains in the Punjab which have considerably raised the level of water, in all the Punjab rivers falling into the Indus. This abnormal rise at this season of the year is likely to affect the standing crops on low kachha lands. Even the high kachha lands which at present are safe, stand to be injured if there should be a further rise as a result of more rain.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 15th of February 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	49	..	5.21	—3.15
Do. (14th)	59.7	50.4				
Jask	79.1	56.4	39	..	0.40	—2.44
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (14th)	77.5	67.5	60	..	3.17	0.66
PUNJAB—						
Multan	77.6	49.9	66	..	0.30	—0.69
Rawalpindi	66.9	41.8	92	0.34	7.02	1.99
Lahore	70.9	47.2	79	..	3.59	1.51
Hissar	74.5	47.0	67	..	2.47	..
Ambala	72.7	45.3	84	..	3.81	—0.26
Delhi	70.0	48.6	81	..	7.66	5.65
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	75.8	50.0	70	..	4.08	2.88
Mainpuri	73.2	46.1	83	..	2.09	0.10
Jhansi	80.8	52.0	53	..	1.87	0.56
Cawnpore	78.6	48.7	80	..	1.96	0.46
Allahabad	79.7	51.1	76	..	2.19	0.41
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	81.5	54.8	52	..	0.59	—0.13
Karachi	76.3	61.4	34	..	0.66	—0.39
Ajmer	76.8	54.6	44	..	2.47	1.52
Jalpore	80.2	55.2	28	..	1.26	0.26
Kotah	78.8	55.6	68	..	4.72	4.07
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	87.4	57.0	84	..	0.16	—0.18
Dwarka	76.3	68.5	78	..	0.46	—0.04
Veraval	80.9	62.3	56	..	0.68	0.24
Rajkot	91.1	52.8	53	..	0.41	—0.01
Bhavnagar Para	83.6	57.2	64	..	0.06	—0.37
Surat	97.3	62.1	44	..	0.70	0.39
Ahmedabad	92.7	59.9	40	..	0	—0.33
Deesa	90.8	52.1	55	..	0.57	0.19
Neemuch	82.2	54.2	43	..	2.96	2.25
Indore	90.7	54.1	36	..	1.51	0.80
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84.9	53.5	54	..	1.41	—0.48
Saugor	85.0	57.2	30	..	1.34	—0.42
Hoshangabad	89.3	56.0	56	..	2.44	1.04
Khandwa	..	..	..	..	..	..
Akola	96.2	62.5	39	..	1.60	0.04
Amraoti	94.8	58.1	32	..	1.60	0.01
Nagpur	93.6	58.6	51	..	3.45	1.59
Chanda	..	..	..	..	2.15	0.55
Raipur	89.2	60.1	63	..	1.89	0.65
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.0	71.2	81	..	0.48	—0.07
Ratnagiri	85.1	73.3	79	..	0.48	—0.21
Mormugao	86.4	74.5	93	..	1.43	0.24
Karwar	85.6	73.0	93	..	5.69	3.76
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	97.8	58.1	37	..	3.22	2.42
Ahmednagar	93.6	59.8	40	..	1.96	0.69
Poona	94.4	61.9	55	..	0.61	—0.53
Sholapur	93.4	65.2	51	..	4.87	3.38
Bijapur	92.2	65.5	44	..	4.71	3.48
Belgaum	90.0	59.7	62	..	4.84	2.92
Aurangabad	93.8	59.9	22	..	2.04	0.92
Nizamabad (Indur).	93.0	63.7	64	..	2.05	1.10
Hyderabad	88.2	65.1	85	..	0.90	—0.49
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	87.7	73.9	81	..	3.61	0.26
Calicut	89.0	75.5	86	..	7.08	0.73
Cochin	89.7	74.2	77	..	13.24	4.46
Colombo	91.0	72.2	85	..	16.67	—5.65
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.6	66.0	85	..	4.09	—2.40
Bellary	96.0	67.3	31	..	2.91	0.68
Cuddapah	91.9	66.4	69	..	3.63	—1.11
Madras	87.3	69.2	66	..	24.41	4.29
Bangalore	90.0	56.8	82	..	2.16	—1.49
Coimbatore	92.5	65.4	67	..	4.01	—1.41
Trichinopoly	92.1	67.0	71	..	5.54	—6.2
Negapatam	86.4	70.3	86	..	18.70	—10.3

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/6 MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 15th February 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.34" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the north Punjab, lightly clouded in the south-west Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in excess in the south-west Punjab and in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and generally clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in upper Sind and west Rajputana; night temperature is above normal in upper Sind and east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Indore and Surat and normal or in excess elsewhere. Day temperature is generally above normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Himidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen; it is in excess both during the day and at night in Berar and during the day over the rest of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded at Bombay and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is generally in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in excess at Hyderabad and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is in excess in the north Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—A depression has appeared over the south-west Punjab and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana. It has determined moderate rain at Rawalpindi and an increase of cloud in the north Punjab.

Some showers are likely in the north and the east Punjab and the adjacent parts of Rajputana.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay, Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., Standard Time on the 15th February, 1915, was 30.113 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneriod for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month.	WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	LOW WATER. Month.	Bombay Mean Time h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	Feb.					Feb.				
M.	15	m	0	9	29	7	15	m	6	14	16	8
			0	20a	27	8			6	3a	16	1
Tu.	16	m	0	40	29	4	16	m	6	44	16	4
			0	56a	27	8			6	35a	16	8
W.	17	m	1	8	28	10	17	m	7	15	16	4
			1	30a	27	4			7	5a	17	5
Th.	18	m	1	35	28	2	18	m	7	41	16	7
			2	2a	26	9			7	34a	18	4
F.	19	m	1	56	27	8	19	m	8	9	16	11
			2	34a	26	0			8	2a	19	4
S.	20	m	2	18	26	7	20	m	8	33	17	6
			3	10a	25	3			8	39a	20	5
Su.	21	m	2	40	25	9	21	m	9	11	18	1
			3	53a	24	6			9	1a	21	6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Feb.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 15 (Monday)	7h. 7m. a.	6h. 30m
,, 16 (Tuesday)	7h. 7m. a.	6h. 39m
,, 17 (Wednesday)	7h. 6m. a.	6h. 49m
,, 18 (Thursday)	7h. 5m. a.	6h. 40m
,, 19 (Friday)	7h. 5m. a.	6h. 40m
,, 20 (Saturday)	7h. 4m. a.	6h. 41m
,, 21 (Sunday)	7h. 4m. a.	6h. 41m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1915, Feb. 14th, 10h. 1.0m. a.m. First Quarter 1915, Feb. 22nd, 8h. 28-3m. a.m. Full Moon, 1915, Feb. 2nd, 0h. 2-6m. a.m. Last Quarter 1915, Feb. 8th, 5h. 57-6m. p.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 14th February 1915.

Means of observations, taken at 6. a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ...	29.806 Inches
Temperature of Air	77.7degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71.5 ,,
Dew Point	68.8 ,,
Relative humidity of Air.....	0.746 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy —10	1.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	85.0 ,,
Minimum do. do.	71.5 ,,
General direction of Wind from mid-night to midnight	NNE,NNW,ESE,WNW,NW
Movement of Wind from mid night to midnight	92 Miles

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 33,65,206-11-5; 6th instalment from Staff of G. I. P. Railway, Rs. 10,000; Subscriptions through the Mamlatdar of Dohad, Rs. 3,621-6-4; 5th instalment from the Public of Junagadh, Rs. 1,050; Subscriptions from Bijapur Branch, Rs. 927-1-4; 4th instalment from Mandvi Taluka, Rs. 444-14-0; 6th instalment from Kaira District, Rs. 435-8-0; Subscriptions from Treasury Officer, Palanpur, Rs. 291; Subscriptions from Ratnagiri Branch, Rs. 257-8-0; Subscriptions from Mamlatdar of Godhra, Rs. 254-12-0; 2nd instalment from Mundra Taluka, Rs. 196-4-0; Subscriptions from the Proprietory and Fort High School, Grant Road, Rs. 180-14-6; Balak Ram Esq., I. C.S., (2nd instalment), Rs. 100; Subscriptions through Thandar Wadwhan, Rs. 89-0-4; Scholars of Byculla Wesleyan Sunday School, Rs. 60-2-0; 2nd instalment from Anjar Taluka, Rs. 60; Bamania Mota Khokhra Taluka Gogo, Rs. 56; Odarka, Nawagam Taluka Gogo; "Jahnkaria" Forest Village Halol, Panchmahals, Rs. 35-9-0; Capt. J. S. Eden, Rs. 30; 9th instalment from Bhuj Taluka, Rs. 25; Subscriptions through Thandar Chok, Rs. 21-10-0; Lakadia Taluka Gogo, Rs. 20; G. S. Kulkarni Esq., Rs. 10; Sums under Rs. 10, Rs. 9-8-0; Total Rs. 33,83,419-0-5.

HYDROPHOBIA AND PASTEURISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Apropos of the case narrated in your valued columns (10th instant), of a school-girl who, on being bitten by a mad dog last month, was taken to Kasauli for treatment, but who, on her return home from the Pasteur Institute, succumbed to hydrophobia (as have three thousand of Pasteur patients after being inoculated), and in reference to the question of establishing a branch of the Pasteur Institute in Bombay which comes up before the Corporation at the ensuing meeting, permit me to direct the attention of the public to the rational, sanitary and unfalling remedy for hydrophobia.

Hydrophobia yields only before two remedies,—the extremes of temperatures. Hydrophobia mocks the efforts of physic. Pasteur has no more power over the fever than a crossing-sweeper under Municipal employ. Pasteurism is an unmitigated sham; it is a failure.

With a cold-water pack and a pail douche, water at 36 degree, or with the Turkish Bath, hot room heated to any point over 212 degrees, no moderately healthy patient should die of hydrophobia.

One exception, and that a very rare instance, is to be made viz., where a patient whose physical constitution, by bad habits (e.g., tobacco-smoking and alcholism) or disease, is reduced to the lowest point of resistance, he has little chance, nor should he expect more.

The percentage of those who contract hydrophobia when bitten by a rabid dog is very small, much smaller than people imagine. A gentleman was once bitten by a dog foaming at the mouth and whose teeth in its last struggles were locked in the flesh of his fingers. After washing his hands several times in cold water he experienced no after consequences. His adviser regarded him as in for a deadly infection but insisted upon instant ablution. Probably that saved his life.

When an individual is bitten by a dog bathe the part with the coldest water obtainable and then, to ensure perfect safety immediately go to the nearest Turkish Bath, temperature between 200 degrees and 300 degrees and submit to the action of the bath. No fever symptoms would supervene. No possible harm could arise. The specific poison being eliminated, hydrophobia will never trouble the patient after that.

The curative agency of the bath is destructive of every form of organic life. In the skin system we see the amazing power to eliminate morbose material tainting the blood through *profuse perspiration*.

As a cure for hydrophobia, the cold pack and the after treatment, or the hot blanket and the subsequent cleansing of the skin would be equally efficacious as the Turkish; still where the Turkish can be obtained it is preferable to the other methods referred to. Nature is lavish with her remedies where honest effort conducts experiment.

The Turkish Bath is a safe and perfect remedy for hydrophobia the most fatal of all fevers as also for fevers under greater control, such as smallpox, typhus, typhoid, scarlatina, or measles, including their complications and sequelæ.

One command has travelled through the ages for the guidance of humanity viz: "Wash and be clean" all blood-poisons are the concentrated essences of dirt and filth, the products of uncleanness.

The only remedy for hydrophobia consists, as we have thus seen above, *sweating* the poison out of the pores. This is known to be effectual, where cure is possible at all and is not attended by any danger.—Yours, etc.,

J. S. MIRZAN.

Bombay, February, 12.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON POLICE INSPECTOR.

ASSESSORS' UNANIMOUS VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 15.

In the case in which Prithi Singh, a returned emigrant from Vancouver alleged to have been a passenger on boad the Komagata Maru and his associate Khan Singh were arrested on a charge of murderous assault upon Inspector Amar Singh, the assessors at the Sessions Court, Ambala, where the accused were ecommitted, were unanimous in finding the accused not guilty. The court reserved orders.

Too much trouble to take disagreeable medicines. Takes half an hour to get the taste out of your mouth. Try Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative and constipation cure. Good taste, good results. D-3

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 14.

Meteor	Rammersen	Balik Papan Jan 30
Beme	Younger	Rangoon Feb. 3.
Ujina	Abbot	Rangoon Feb. 1.
Dumra	Hobday	Busreh Feb. 6.

February 15.

Uganda	Diamond	Rangoon Jan. 15.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 14.

Lhasa	King	Karachi.
Malsette	Armitage	Aden.

February 15

Linga	Cutbush	K a

The following vessels entered for loading on Monday:—.

Steamer	Maur	for	Singapore
,,	Sardar	for	Persian Gulf, etc
,,	Chinkoa	for	London, etc.
,,	Beme	for	Rangoon, etc.

S. S. Tosan Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Tosan Maru, left Singapore for Colombo on the 12th instant.

S. S. Shibetoro Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Shibetoro Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 12th instant, and is due here on Tuesday, the 16th instant.

S. S. Saigon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Saigon Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 13th instant.

S. S. Bombay Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Bombay Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 13th instant, and is due here in the afternoon of Wednesday the 17th instant.

S. S. Rangoon Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Rangoon Maru left Singapore for Hong-Kong on the 13th instant.

S. S. Meteor:—The steamer Meteor, 2,546 tons, Captain J. Rammerssen, arrived here on Sunday last from Balik Papan which port she left on the 30th ultimo, with bulk oil on board.

S. S. Beme:—The steamer Beme, 1,899 tons, Captain J. Younger, arrived here on Sunday last from Rangoon, having left that port on the 3rd instant, with Kerosine oil on board.

S. S. Dumra:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain H. Hobday, arrived here on Sunday last from Busreh, which port she left on the 6th instant, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Ujina:—The steamer Ujina, 3,426 tons, Captain A. G. Abbot, arrived here on Sunday last from Rangoon, which port she left on the 18th February, with a cargo of timber on board.

S. S. Uganda:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Uganda, 3,498 tons, Captain G. Diamond, arrived here yesterday from Rangoon, which port she left on the 15th January last with a cargo of rice and general goods on board.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Monday, February 15th, 1915.

Abydos	Davis	G. H. Carsum & Co
Barsano	Williams	J. Finlay & Co
Gandi	Murzio	G. Baldonino
Chinkoa	Reddock	M. M. & Co
Egyptian (Transport)	Paun	T. M. & Co.
H. W. Sarasvati	Nole	B. S. N. Co
,, Indravati	Osman	,,

VICTORIA DOCK.

Parpeta	Minnett	M. M. & Co
Clan Murray	Woodal	J. Finlay & Co
Frankenfels	W. Webb	W. & A. G. & Co
Kinkansan Maru	Koizumi	M B K
Ujina	Abott	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Columba	Jenkins	Ralli Bros.
Iyo maru	Okamato	N
Massilia	Thomson	W. & A G. & Co
Persia	Hall	P. & O. Co

H. W. P. D.

Subarmati	Sahudin	B. S. & Co
Sutrange	Hoosein	
Netravati	Abubaker	

M. W. D. D.

Budri	Evans	T. M. & Co

V. D. H. W.

Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & C

VESSELS IN THE STREAM

Braunfels	Northcote	Prize Vessel
Baron Fairlie	Macdonald	W. & A. G. & Co
Bleamoor	Blakey	
Beme	Younger	F. F. C. & Co
City of Delhi	Brimmer	K. N. & Co
Dumra	Hobday	B. I. S. N. Co
Klesia	Green	W. & A. G. & Co
Gallia	McIntyre	J. M. & Co
Hejaz	Grey	A. S. N. & Co
Maur	Fornes	,,
Meteor	Rammersen	W. & A. G. & Co
Mundi	Thompson	B. & P. S. N. Co
Palamcotta	Downing	B. I. S. N. Co
Upada	Amos	B. I. S. N. Co
Uganda	G. Diamond	B. I. S. N. Co
Ujina	Abbot	B. I. S. N. Co

EXPORTS.

FOR LONDON.

Persia, (s) 7 bales sheep skins, and 34 bales cow hides, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 23 bales goat and sheep skins, Abba and E. H. Mohamed; 15 bales goat skins, R. M. Rooka; 4 pots rosa oil, M. Jafferbhoy; 42 cwts. mica, Tonner Jones and Co.; 13 cwts. chillies and 8 casks chutney, N. K. Jassawala; 48 bales cow hides, and 27 bales sheep and goat skins, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 5 bales sheep and goat skins, 2 bales cow hides, 4 bales buffalo hides, V. Esmail and Co.; 20 bales cow hides, Esmail Sewjee; 4 bales sheep and goat skins, A. Cassum; 7 cwts. cardamoms, J. M. Rahimtoola and Co.; 210 cwts. gum arabic, S. Cooverjee and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia (s) 4 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.; 75 cwts. mace, 10 cwts., cardamom seed, and 4 pots rosa oil, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR VALETTA.

Persia (s) 40 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.

FOR HULL.

Bassano (s) 130 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR ABERDEEN.

Columba (s) 2,321 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Egyptian Transport, (s) 4,552 cwts. castor seed, 1,000 cwts. linseed, C. Boggiano and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Abydos, (s) 4,002 cwts. groundnuts, John Fachiri; 5,005 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 500 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co.; 1,000 cwts. groundnuts, C. Boggiano and Co.

Capri (s) 1,000 bales, cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.; 914 bales, cotton, Ralli Bros.; 860 bales, cotton, J. A. Begbie & Co.; 330 bales, cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Capri (s) 25 bales, cotton, Kiddle Reeve & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kinkasan Maru (s) 200 bales, cotton, H Megjee & Co.; 1 bale, cotton, Tata Sons & Co. Iyo Maru (s) 100 bales, cotton, Gaddum & Co

FOR OSAKA.

Kinkasan Maru (s) 216 bales, cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Kinkasan Maru (s) 52 bales, cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Iyo Maru (s) 1,500 cwts, onions, R. E. Dadachanji & Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Palamcotta from Durban, Agents, M. M. & Co., 1,492 tons, coal, 3,212 bags, cloves, 99 bags, cowries, 42 bags, flour mainoe, 66 bags, Colombo roots, 4 cases, 12 pieces, ivory, 90 bales, cotton lint, 1 case, rhyno horns, 1 case, tortoise shells, 33 cases, paint, 2 cases, chocolates, 1 case, tea, 2 cases, pine apples, 56 bags, M. bark.

S. S. Maur from Bangkok, Agents, F. F. Campbell & Co., 83,295 pieces, 3,762 bundles, teak scantlings, 1,523 pieces, teak squares, 67 pieces, yang squares, 14 bundles, raw silk.

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

85-37, APOLLO STREET,

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

London, Feb. 13th.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June	15/1½
July-September	14/9
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June.	15/3
July-September.	14/10½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June.	17/6
July-September	16/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June,	17/9
July-September.	16/4½

LIVERPOOL.

	H.J.	J.A.	O.N.	J.F.16
12th Feb. Close	4.84½	4.97	5.06	5.12
13th Feb. Open	4.82	4.91	5.03	5.09
13th Feb. Close	4.84½	4.93	5.06	5.11½
	..	..	..	—½

EGYPTIAN

	May.	July.	Nov.	Jan.
12th Feb. Close	6.82	7.01	7.32	7.44
13th Feb. Open	..	..	..	..
13th Feb. Close	6 84	7.04	7.33	7.45
	pl. 2	pl. 3	pl. 1	pl. 1

NEW YORK.

	Mch.	May	Oct.
11th Feb. Close	8.57	8.81	9.24
12th Feb. Market Closed	..	..	..
13th Feb close	8.46	8.68	9.11
	—11	—13	—13

NEW ORLEANS.

	Mch	May.
11th Feb. Close	8 26	8.51
12th Feb. Market Closed	?	?
13th Feb. Close	8.16	8.41
	—10	—10

ARRIVALS.

13th Feb. 1915

	Bales.
Khandeish	1,998
Central India	1,069
Barsi & Nagpur	472
Berar	5,721
Central Provinces	1,221
Dhollera	150
Broach	51
Compta & Dharwar	74
Western	161
Bengal & N. W. Provinces	1,450
Rajputana	256
Sind	1,045
Total....	13,668
Total for 2 days	29,332
„ to date since 1st Sept. 1914..	7,73 382
„ same time last season	1,616,429

ARRIVALS OF COTTON PRODUCE AND PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

	Day's Total.	2 Days.	Since 1st Jan 1915	Same period last year
	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.
Cotton	13,963 Cwts.	27,382 Cwts.	583,756 Cwts	725,945 Cwts.
Wheat	9,949	14,471	236,047	274,616
Linseed	20,90	5,080	39,305	157,013
Rape, Rai, Mustard Seeds	2,191	3,068	41,272	11,564
Gingelly-seed	4,724	6,245	113,741	463,297
Poppyseed	..	..	150	2,041
Groundnut	3,196	8,154	209,904	378,944
Castor-seed	4,942	8,404	118,226	237,230
Rice	3,115	6,217	349,971	436,412
Myrabollams	1,941	2,359	118,242	123,095
Cotton-seed	10,272	20,425	564,246	1158,072
Mowrasee	7	7	10,057	7,910
Gram	1,513	3,370	35,833	43,415
Jowari	1,162	6,139	128,880	190,302
Barley	..	..	4,930	2,554
Maize	46	46	866	429

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

COTTON.

The market has ruled very steady throughout the day owing to speculative buying of Good M. G. Broach, but apart from this the demand has been limited, and no business of any importance is reported.

Ready cotton also has been in less demand than during the past week.

We quote:—

Good M. G. Broach (March) 198½.
Fine M. G. Kamgaum Akola (March) 163.
Fully Good Bengal (March) 136.
Fine M. G. Bengal (March) 146/7.
Fully Good Bengal (January 1916) 176.

Mes rs. PATEL BROTHERS' MIDDAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	220-3	..	195	25-3-19
H. G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	..	172½	..	25-1-16
H. G.	..	133 1/2	..	25-3-16
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	144/5	..	..	..
Akola, Khgm	200	..	..	25-1-16
M. G. "Sind" Punjab (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	.15
M. G. Khandesh	146	133-4	..	25 3-

Will you allow your cough to get the best of you? Zymole Trokeys stop coughs and strengthen the throat. Try them. They will please you. E-3

M. G. Khandwa Sanawad	.. ..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	176 .. .. „
M. G. Nagpore	173 .. .. „
M. G. Yeotmal	170 25-3-15
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	166 .. .. „
M. G. Oomrawatee (description)	163 .. .. „
M. G. Akola, Khgni, Fair staple	160 .. .. „
M. G. „ „	102-3 25-3-15
Saw Ginned Dharwar	.. .. 197 M-J. 15
H. G. Westerns	.. .. 188 „
M. G. Westerns	.. .. 193 „
M. G. Mi aj	.. .. 202-3 „
M. G. Compta	.. .. 202-3 „
H. G. Bhagalkote	.. ..
H. G, Bijapore	.. ..

EXCHANGE.

The market continues firm, with some enquiry for remittance ready and forward.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4d. March.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. 4 m-s. do	1s. 4 3-8d.
Francs. 3 m-s. do	173 nominal.
30 d-s. Hongkong	129½.
Do. Shanghai	165½.
60 d-s. Yokohama	146½ to 146¾.

BULLION.

The local market is quiet at 68-5 for cash delivery.

We quote:—

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-10-9
Australian do	24-1-0
Bombay do	24-1-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-13-0
English Dragons	15-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	58-15-6

SHARE MARKET.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood steady to-day though the record of work done was on a limited scale.

Tata Iron and Steel shares remained neglected at the last Friday's quotations.

In Mill shares David changed hands at Rs 513¾, Fazulbhai improved to Rs. 362½, Centrals stood at Rs. 1,737½, Swadeshi at Rs. 1,350 and Indore Malwas at Rs. 137½.

Madhavji were placed at Rs. 1,065 in the morning, but at the close declined to Rs. 1,052½.

Finlays remained firm at Rs. 242½.

Bombay Burma Trading shares changed hands at Rs. 862½ X.D.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 207 for cash.

Tata Hydro ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 1,197½ X.D. and Preference at Rs. 1,130 X.D.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares were in demand at Rs. 175 (cum. div.).

In Press shares Indian Cottons improved to Rs. 117½.

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 55½.

Eastern Bank shares (New Issue) were in demand at Rs. 60.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 91½; Deferred at Rs. 184 and Preference at Rs. 157.

Gujrat Railway shares were placed at Rs 103½, Amritsar Patti at Rs. 152 and Sialkot Narowal Ry. shares at Rs. 30. Tapti valley Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 580.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Transactions in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes were done at Rs. 93 (clear pieces).

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 98¼.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs Samuel Montagu and Co. writing on January 21st, say:—

GOLD.

The movement of gold reported by the Bank of England show, for the first time since the week ending December 17th last, a gain on balance, but it should be remarked that £1,000,000 has been set aside weekly since that date against Treasury Currency Notes, whatever the arrivals might have been.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

January 14th, £747,000, in bar gold.
January 20th, £552,000, in bar gold.

Withdrawls were made as under:—

January 14th £262,000, in bar gold, etc.
January 20th, £1,000,000, set aside on account of the Treasury Currency Note Reserve.

The net addition to the Bank of England reserve was therefore £37,000, during the week.

The total of gold now held in the reserve against Treasury currency notes amounts to £21,500,000. The building up of this reserve has been remarkably speedy. A million sterling has been allotted for this purpose for 13 successive weeks. In the last public statement with regard to these Notes, namely that for January 13th, the total of Notes outstanding amounted to £37,205,079, and the gold reserve held there against to £37,205,079, that is, in a proportion of 55 per cent. to the amount outstanding.

The definite allocation of gold in so large a proportion is satisfactory from an economic point of view, though the ready way in which the public has made use of these Notes does not suggest that any serious inroad is likely to be made upon the reserve of gold provided to meet the possibility of encashment on a considerable scale.

SILVER.

The tone has kept very steady, and the variation in prices has been very small indeed.

Enquiry from the Indian Bazaars and elsewhere has been slight, and selling not free.

In these circumstances, it is difficult to form any clear idea of future movements, for an increased demand might find, possibly, a market ill supplied, and it is ust as possible that it might be difficult to find ready buyers for supplies on a much larger scale.

The stock in Bombay consists of 4,700 silver bars, as compared with 5,200 last week.

An Indian Currency Return for the 15th January, 1915, was issued as follows:—

Notes in Circulation	59,04
Reserve in Silver Coin	28,89
Gold Coin and Bullion	8,50
East Indian Securities	10,00
Gold in England	7,65
Securities in England	4,00

The total of the India Note Issue is smaller than it has been for about three years past. It is curious to notice that the last return before the outbreak of war, namely that for July 31st, 1914, showed by far the largest circulation of notes ever recorded, namely 7,545 lacs of rupees. There has been a rapid increase of over 500 lacs, or 7½ per cent. of the total note issue during the few weeks that elapsed since the return for July 2nd, 1914.

A shipment of 200,000 ozs, has been made from San Francisco to Hong Kong.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.

Jan. 15, 22 13/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Jan. 16, 22 3/4 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Jan. 18, 22 13/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Jan. 19, 22 13/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Jan. 20, 22 13/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Jan. 21, 22 3/4 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average for the week 22.791 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.

French Gold Coin p. oz. nominal.

U. S. A.. Gold Coin p. oz. nominal.

The quotation to-day for cash is ¼d. below that fixed a week ago..

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY SENIOR AND JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATION.

Mr. H. D. Nanavati writes to say that the Cambridge University senior and junior local examinations which are being held in India at various centres for the last several years have in the Bombay Presidency, however, been so long entrusted by the Director of Public Instruction to the Inspector of European Schools and the Inspector admitted only such students who are being educated in European schools, while no such distinction between students of European schools and students of non-European schools was observed in the other Presidencies. Mr. Nanavati brought this to the notice of the Director of Public Instruction in August, 1913. He has recently received a reply from him stating that the Principal of the Elphinstone High School, Bombay has been appointed Secretary to hold the said examinations in Bombay for candidates other than those attending European schools and that such examinations will now be held from time to time from December 1915, under the supervision of the said Secretary.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

HOW THE SYSTEM IS CARRIED OUT WITH GERMANY.

The exchange of prisoners and aliens interned in the respective countries is now proceeding between the United Kingdom and Germany and Austria, and the British Government is indebted to the good work of the American Embassy, which is acting as the medium, says the "Daily News and Leader."

Many aliens of the civilian order have been permitted to return from Britain to their own country. They receive special instructions from the Foreign Office to be at a certain railway station on a certain date. A number is given them, and it is only on their revealing this to the officials whose duty it is to deal with them that they are passed through the barriers at Folkestone and Flushing.

There are still many non-combatant aliens in England who are advised that if they wish to return home to apply to the Permits Department of the British Home Office. They include women of any age, male Germans under 17 or over 55, Austro-Hungarian males under 18 or over 50, and the physicians, surgeons, and ministers of religion belonging to both countries.

There is still some difficulty about the exchange of civilian surgeons and medical men working under the Red Cross. Recently six doctors arrived in England from the war camp at Magdeburg, and only three of them belonged to the R.A.M.C. These, it is said, owed their return to the happy results of casting lots with their colleagues, and it would seem that the Germans are not very inclined to part with the officers of this corps who have been captured by them. This is certainly an infringement of the conditions of the Geneva Convention, as the American Embassy, whose good services in other directions have already been indicated, is endeavouring to assist the British Foreign Office to improve matters in this respect.

A number of French cities, owing to the scarcity of coin, have, with the sanction of the Government, issued bank notes for a franc (10d) and half a franc. Now the town of Epernay, in the Champagne district, has issued a note for 25 centimes, or 2½d.

The latest news from the Kachin country says that things are quieting down, and that most of the several Columns sent out have returned.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple easy to take but effective. C-4

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

FALSE DECLARATION BEFORE A PUBLIC SERVANT.

CONVICTION SET ASIDE.

THE KING EMPEROR v. RAJAPPA RAMAPPA.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

This was a criminal reference submitted by Mr. F. J. Varley, M. A., I. C. S. Sessions Judge of Bijapur under Section 438 of the Criminal Procedure Code, with a recommendation that the conviction recorded by the Magistrate under Section 199 I. P. C., for making a false declaration before a public servant, be quashed as illegal.

The facts of the case are briefly these:—The accused made a declaration of solvency in regard to his estate and financial position before the Mamlatdar and Second Class Magistrate of Badami on the 17th June, 1913, when he wished to obtain the license of a toddy shop at Kerur. In that declaration he stated that a plot of land at Khanpur and three houses at Gulelgood were in his possession, and were unencumbered, whereas his father had sold the same a few days before the declaration.

The accused in his petition stated he was an ignorant and unlettered man, and was induced by one Rangacher to make the above declaration before the Mamlatdar on an assurance that he would redeem the property soon, and the declaration would not affect him at all. The accused though nominally himself a toddy contractor, was in fact a servant of Rangacher and a tool in his hands, who not only managed the toddy business but appropriated the profits thereof, leaving the accused merely a small portion. The accused under these circumstances pleaded guilty to the charge, and said that the sale was not really absolute but one of the familiar "bishwas kharidis." He had committed an offence unmeaningly, and hence morally he was innocent.

Mr. G. C. Shannow, First Class Magistrate of Bijapur convicted the accused observing: "Though the Government probably have suffered no loss through the action of the accused, though the accused may be the victim of his backer, though the sale may be conditional and not absolute, it is incumbent upon me not to let the accused off more lightly than with rigorous imprisonment for three months, and a fine of Rs. 25.

The Sessions Judge in making the reference observed: "The declaration was made before the Mamlatdar and not before him as Magistrate. None of the statements made by the Mamlatdar can be supported by the authority. As to the declaration the requirement of its accompaniment to an application for a certificate does not seem to rest on any legal basis. The declaration made before the Mamlatdar was not an affidavit or other declaration which the Mamlatdar was "bound or authorized by law to receive as evidence." There is no law which allows a Mamlatdar to require a sworn declaration from an applicant for a solvency certificate, nor is there any law under which the Mamlatdar is bound or authorized to receive such declaration as evidence of the fact of solvency."

Their Lordships agreeing with the views expressed by the Sessions Judge set aside the conviction. Their Lordships held that the Mamlatdar had no authority or was not bound by law to receive the declaration for the solvency certificate as evidence and therefore the accused's plea of guilty meant only an admission of fact and not of any offence.

Mr. H. B. Gumaste appeared on behalf of the accused.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

THE SPECIE BANK.

SUIT AGAINST WIDOW OF LATE MANAGER

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA (IN LIQUIDATION) v. CHHOTI, WIDOW AND OTHERS.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff Bank against the widow of Chunilal D. Saraiya and the Indian Specie Bank (in liquidation) praying (a) for a declaration that the handing over of certain securities to Chunilal by Jaffer Joosub on the 2nd October, 1913, was not binding upon the plaintiffs, and (b) that the 1st defendant may be ordered to re-transfer to the plaintiffs such of those securities as had not been realized and to account to the plaintiffs for such as had been realized.

Mr. Inverarity and the Advocate-General, appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Binning and Mr. Campbell, appeared for the Indian Specie Bank, the fourth defendants.

On the 5th September, 1913, Chunilal deposited with the plaintiffs a sum of Rs. 2,73,000 at 5 per cent. the deposit being repayable at call. On the 16th September, 1913, Chunilal deposited with the plaintiffs a further sum of Rs. 37,000. The interest was to be at 5 per cent., and the deposit was to be repayable at call. On the 2nd October, 1913, Jaffer Joosub handed over to Chunilal, as security for these deposits, certain valuable securities belonging to the plaintiffs. These were (a) local bills of the value of Rs. 1,62,000, (b) 2,379 shares of the All India Insurance Co., (c) a demand promissory note for Rs. 1,50,000 endorsed in blank signed by Jaffer and his brothers in favour of the plaintiffs, (d) 181 shares of the Baroda Tramway Co. About 7th October Chunilal obtained from Karmally Joosub title-deeds of certain bungalows at Baroda belonging to Karmally as security for the promissory note.

The plaintiffs charged (a) that the plaintiffs' accountant R. C. Aranha not having joined in the transfer of the said securities, there was, having regard to the Articles of Association of the plaintiff Bank, no valid transfer of the securities to Chunilal; and that the handing over was not in the current and authorized business of the plaintiffs. (b) That on the 2nd October, 1913, the plaintiffs were to the knowledge of Chunilal in hopelessly insolvent circumstances, that the securities were handed over by Jaffer to Chunilal with a view to give him undue and fraudulent preference and was therefore void. (c) That the signature of the accountant to the local bills and the promissory note was obtained by a false representation made by Jaffer in the presence of Chunilal that the bills and promissory note were to be discounted with the Indian Specie Bank. (d) That in any event the transfer to Chunilal was a fraud upon the plaintiffs and their creditors to which Chunilal was a party.

The fourth defendants alleged that about September, 1913, Jaffer was dealing largely in shares and wanted a large sum for the September settlement which was to be on the 10th or 11th September. He had taken large advances aggregating over Rs. 20 lakhs from the fourth defendants on "budla" transactions and wanted further moneys. They alleged that the deposits made by Chunilal were to meet this demand of money by Jaffer. There was a verbal arrangement between Chunilal and Jaffer that the deposits were to be secured by a transfer of shares to Chunilal. Thereafter Jaffer kept telling Chunilal that he had signed the transfers of the shares to be given to Chunilal and that the shares were lying with the Companies. When the shares were not handed over Chunilal threatened Jaffer with legal proceedings. The defendants alleged that it was in consequence of this threat and in performance of the verbal arrangement, that Jaffer handed over the securities to Chunilal on 2nd October, 1913, representing that the shares had been sold off by him to other parties. The defendants denied that the plaintiffs were to the knowledge of Chunilal in solvent circumstances on the 2nd October, or that the transfer to Chunilal was void by way of fraudulent preference or for any other reason. They claimed a lieu on certain of the securities which had come into their possession, both as against the plaintiffs and also as against the estate of Chunilal; the plaintiffs being indebted to them on the 6th May 1914 to the extent of nearly 10 lakhs. The defendants counter-claimed for a declaration that they were entitled to a charge on the securities to the extent of the plaintiffs' indebtedness to them and also to the extent of the indebtedness of Chunilal's estate to the defendants.

Chunilal's widow had put in a written statement but did not appear at the hearing.

The evidence of Jaffer, Aranha and Karmally was taken at considerable length, and the hearing had not concluded when his Lordship rose for the day.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs:—Payne and Co.

Solicitors for the fourth defendants:—Little and Co.

SEQUEL TO A DIVORCE SUIT.

HUSBAND'S CLAIM FOR THE CUSTODY OF SON.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

HAJI ADAM HAJI USMAN, PETITIONER.

This was an application in the nature of "habeas corpus" by Haji Adam Haji Usman praying that his divorced wife Mariambai may be ordered to produce his son Mahomed Joosub in Court and that the custody of the boy should be given over to him.

Mr. Desai appeared for the petitioner. Mariambai appeared in person, with her son Mahomed.

The petitioner stated that he had divorced his wife according to Mahomedan law in March 1908. There was a son of the marriage, Mahomed who was born in October 1907. The son being under seven years of age at the date of the petition, he was allowed to remain with his mother, an allowance being given for his maintainance.

The petitioner now claimed custody of the child alleging that he had now completed his seventh year and that he, as the father, was now entitled to his custody under the Mahomedan Law.

Mr. Desai, on behalf of the petitioner, said that Mariambai had now put in an affidavit in which she stated that her son was born in October 1908 and was therefore only 6 years and three months old at the time of the petition. Curiously enough in a letter written by her solicitor to the petitioner soon after the divorce claiming maintainance for the boy, she had stated that the son was born on October 28th, 1907. The learned counsel said that the petitioner though married again had no children by his second wife while Mariambai had children by a former husband and would not be able to bring up Mahomad in a manner befitting his father's position.

Mariambai was then called into the witness-box. She said that she had two sons by a previous husband aged 20 and 18 years. They went to work. She herself was earning a decent livelihood by sewing and doing gold embroidery work. Mahomad was going to school and was taught Koran.

Mahomad, the little boy, whose custody was the subject-matter of the petition, questioned by the Court said that he preferred to live with his mother.

Mr. Desai pointed out that according to "Macnaghten on Mahomedan Law" it was justifiable to use force in restoring a child to his father, after it had attained its seventh year.

In reply to his Lordship Mariambai said that Mahomad was often sent to his father, but the father would not speak to him.

His Lordship said that he would postpone passing any order on the petition for one year, at the end of which, the application might be renewed.

Attorneys for the petitioners:—Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasjee, Dinshaw and Co.

PLEDGE OF A PEARL.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

THE NATIONAL FINANCING CORPORATION, LTD. v. DAMANLAL P. GAJJAR.

The plaintiffs sued to recover a sum of Rs. 4,000, the moneys having been advanced to the defendant on the 28th July 1914 on a promissory note passed by the defendant.

Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Desai appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the defendant.

The defendant admitted execution of the promissory note but alleged that the moneys had been advanced by the plaintiff Bank on the security of a button pearl, which was handed over to Chhotalal, the manager of the plaintiff Bank, at the time of the execution of the note. The defendant alleged that some days prior to the date of the note he had bought a button pearl from Hajeebhoy Lalji and Co. that Hajeebhoy Lalji and Co. having pressed for payment he raised the present loan on the security of the pearl to pay Hajeebhoy Lalji and Co. and that the moneys had been paid to them. The plaintiff Bank denied the story of the pledge.

After hearing evidence his Lordship delivered judgment. He said that he had to decide a simple question of fact; whether the pearl was deposited. The evidence on behalf of the defendant was that of himself, Naginchand, Sobhagchand and two others. On the other hand was the evidence of the plaintiffs' manager, Chhotalal, supported by certain documentary evidence. Either the evidence of the defendant, Naginchand and Sobhagchand was false or the evidence of Chhotalal was perjury from first to last. There was no chance of a mistake in this matter. It was proved that the defendant had bought the pearl from Hajeebhoy Lalji and Co. Beyond that however there was a direct conflict of evidence which left the Court in a position of great difficulty. Unless the plaintiff Bank's records had been tampered with, in anticipation, to meet the defendant's case it was clear that the defendant's case was false, Judging from the evidence itself and the demeanour of witnesses his Lordship had no hesitation in saying that he would prefer Chhotalal to the defendant's witnesses. There were several witnesses for the defendant while there was only one for the plaintiff; but the defendant did not gain by the numerical superiority. Their quality was poor. However the case did not rest only upon the evidence as there were surrounding circumstances which turned the scale. The plaintiff Bank had demanded the moneys on the 25th August and had continued to demand them till the 27th November without eliciting a single word from the defendant as to his counter-claim. It was also admitted that the defendant neither asked for, nor obtained any writing. Chhotalal had sworn that it was the Bank's practice to give memos, and, if that was not so, it could not be conceived how business of this sort could be carried on. The circular to the directors also did not mention the pledge, though, according to Chhotalal, that was the usual practice. From surrounding circumstances greater weight attached to the testimony of Chhotalal, though it was difficult to see why a man like Naginchand should have come deliberately to perjure himself. His Lordship came to the conclusion that the defendant's story of the pledge of the pearl was an afterthought and passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 4,000 interest and costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs:—Matubhai, Jamietram and Madon.

Solicitors for the defendant:—Merwanji K. R. B. and Co.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" understands that a Bill for the registration of medical practitioners on the lines of the Madras Act will shortly be introduced in the Punjab Legislative Council. The main object of the Bill is to establish a Register of qualified medical practitioners. This will involve the creation of a general Medical Council for the Province, which will be invested with certain disciplinary powers.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 16TH OF FEBRUARY, 1915.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

26-14—42-14—Payne and Co, Khimji Assar Virji v The Fraser Ice Factory Co Ld, M B Chothia, Part heard.

25-14—104-14—M B Chothia, The Fraser Ice Factory Ld (in Liquidation v Haji Gulam Mahomed Ajani, Payne and Co, Part heard.

48-14—261-12—Shroff D and D, Prithiraj Jethmul a firm v Amirsing Gumansing and anr, Sabnis and G.

50-14—In Re Indian Coy's Act VI 82 and in re The Indian Specie Bank Ld in Liquidation—Payne and Co, Sorabji Nusserwanji Pochkhanawalla v C A Patwardhan and ors, Dhanjishaw and B, Bhai K and G, Little and Co.

51-14—269-14—Nadirsha and D, Ramchandra Vinayak Oka v Ramcoover Surajmal, Captain and V.

S C 52-14—840-14—Daphtary F and D, Gokaldas Jadhowji v Harjiwan Virji and ors, Little and Co.

54-14—972-13—Payne and Co, Fazalbhoy Alloo Movraj v Jethalal Maganlal, Mulji and Th.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

56-14—Edg G W and Co, Messrs Sorabji Shapurji and Co a firm v The Alliance Cotton Mfg Co Ld and anr, Daph F and D, Part Heard.

1141-14—Mulla and Mulla, Jeynarayen Nagarmal a firm v Chatoorbhuj Kalianji and anr, Mans H M and Co.

994-14—Vachha and Co, Jamaludin Mahomedally Kagdi v Nakhoda Umedbhai Usmanbhai, Tyabji D and Co.

1250-14—Dastur and Co, Harilal Ganesh v Pragji Valabhdas, Manecklal and Co.

191/7811-14—Amin and Desai, Surmal Nowla and ors v Vithaldas Govindji Jansali, Pandia and Co.

1151-12—Payne and Co, Sakinaboo v Hassanally Tyabally and ors, Mulji and Th.

624-14—Patell and Ez, Fatmabai v Bai Dhaklibai widow and ors, Payne and Co.

791-14—Payne and Co, Dhaklibai widow and ors v Hasanally Mahomedally and ors, Patell and Ez, Dubash and Co, for a pauper.

363-14—Khund L and M, Jita Khuma and ors v Cassumally Jafferbhoy, Jam R and D.

1031-14—Amin and Desai, Chandulal Laldas and ors v Ruxmani widow and anr, Bhimji and Co, Un P and P.

774-14—Bhai K and G, Fatechand Ramdut a firm v Chhaganlal Panachand Malvi H M and R.

274-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umar Soab and ors v Rehmatbai widow and anr, Little and Co, Mehta D and L.

275-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umar Soab and ors v Rehmatbai widow and anr, Little and Co, Mehta D and L.

370-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umar Soab and ors v Rehmatbai widow and anr, Little and Co., Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Mehta D. and L.

273-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umar Soab and ors v Rehmatbai widow and anr, Little and Co., Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Mehta D. and L.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 63.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

86-14. Amin & Desai Chaganlal Amboram v. Dogabhai Khushalbhai and anr.

862-14. Nadershaw & D. Ramchand Harichand a firm v. Mathmal Hirlal a firm, Tyabji D. & Co.

899-14. Mulji & Tha. Magonlal Naranbhai Mody v. Sitaram Naidu.

1148-14. Merwanji K. R. Messrs. Bruel & Co., a firm v. Sukhunal Halasrai & ors.

1303-14. Amin & Desai Messrs. Navlaji Vardhaji & Co., a firm v. Tegaji Gamnaji and anr.

1327-14. Mehta D. & Lalji Nowroji Kawasji Gheewalla v. H. H. McCarthy and anr.

1328-14. Payne & Co., E. D. Sassoon & Co., a firm v. Gangaram Tricumdas & Co., a firm, Edgelow G. W. & Co.

1351-14. Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Kanji Viram & Co., a firm, v. Sakerlal Shambhulal.

1374-14. Rustomji & Gir. Amirchand Gooladchand a firm, v. Kamroodin Allibhai & ors.

1452-14. Tyebji D. & Co., Khushalchand Gopaldas, a firm v. Chothmull Narsinghdas.

1453-14. Pandya & Co., Messrs. Bhicaji Mulchand & Co., a firm v. Shankerlal Gulabchand alias Dagda Gulabchand & ors.

1504-14. Jehangir G. & B. Jamsetji H. Billimoria & Co., a firm v. Keshowji Nathoo.

16-15. G. B. Pandya Shaikbhai Esufbhai a firm v. Mahomedally Kassamji & ors.

17-15. Vachha & Co., Gajanand Shiv Karandas v. Haribux Dewkarandas & ors.

80-15. Tyabji D. & Co., Venilal Vijbhucandas & Co., a firm vy Tullockchand. Mansukobhai a firm.

Undefended New Long cause.

1444-14.. Subnis & Gore Antonio alias Luis Francisco Muscarenhas, v. Antonio Fernandes.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

1194-13. Payne and Co. The Credit Bank of India Ltd. in Liquidation v. Choti Widow and ors., Daphatry F. & D., Little & Co., Part Heard.

Short Causes.

282-14—M K R B and Co, Ishwardas Ichharam Mushroowalla and ors v Harjimal and Sons a firm, Payne and Co.

Long Causes.

260-14—Payne and Co, Pitambardas Tricumdas and anr v Asharam Govindram and anr, Bhimji and Co.

772-13. Soonderdas & Co., Sobhagchand Magenchand v. Chunilal Ishwarlal Mehta, Unwalla P. & P.

233-14—Payne & Co Ratansi Dharamsi Morarji & ors v. Tribhowandas Varjiwandas & ors. Daph F & D Craigie B & Co.

S S C's 594/21470-14—Ard H D and Co, Parbhudas Soorchand and anr v Parbhashanker Avieshwar, Hiralal and Co.

1089-14—Patell and Ez, Chiranjilal Mahadev v Sudarmal Fulchand a firm, M K R B and Co.

867-14—Shroff D and D, Ardeshir Shapurji Itchapuria and anr v Abdul Rehman bin Abdul Kadar Jitekar, Mulji and Th.

966-14—Little and Co, The Indian Specie Bank Ld (in Liquidation) v Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey Kt and ors, Payne and Co, Daph F and D, Wadia G and Co, Craigie B and C, Raghavaya N and Co, Bhaishanker K and G, Tyabji D and Co, Little and Co., Malvi H. M. and R. For Postponement.

1109-14—Man H M and Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v Narsi Jetha a firm, N C Dalal.

1110-14—Man H M and Co, Allirakhia Jivraj v Channabhai Vella a firm, N C Dalal.

1112-14—Mans H M and Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v Jetha Monsi a firm, In person.

1122-14—Mans H M and Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v Jetha Monsi a firm, In person.

585-14—Bhai K and G, The Poona Bank Ld v Keshav Shridhar Bhosekar and ors, Matu J and M.

40-14—Shroff D and D, Bai Sakerbai widow v Rao Bahadur Vussonji Khimji, Bhai K and G.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY

Bombay Arts Society's Exhibition: Last Day.
Grand Fancy Dress Carnival, Skating Rink.
P. and O. S. S. Nubia with China and Australian Mails, due 7 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17.

Bank of India, annual general meeting, Orient Buildings, 3 p.m.
Bombay Races, Third Day, Mahalaxmi Race Course.
Municipal Standing Committee Meeting.
Government College of Commerce, Mr. J. K. Mehta's lecture on "The Effect of the Present War on Indian Trade Conditions" Witeaway Buildings, Hornby Road.

THURSDAY, FEB. 18.

Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club.
Performance of "Hoor-e-Arab" in aid of War Fund by Imperial Theatrical Co., Coronation Theatre, Grant Road, 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, FEB. 20.

Western India Turf Club, half-yearly general meeting, Race Course, Mahalaxmi, 8 a.m

DAILY.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road. 7 to 8-15 and 10 p. m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, and 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8, 8-45 to 10-15, and 10-30 to 11-15.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.
Paladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

GAUL.—On the 9th inst., at 8 Lambs Lane Dundee, the wife of A, D. Gaul, Engineer, Kanknarrah Jute Mill, of a son.
KEELAN—On the 5th February, at "Bellevue" Dehra Dun, to Dr. and Mrs. R. S. Keelan a son.
SHAW.—On January 29th, at Pusa, to Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Freshwater Shaw, a daughter.

DEATHS.

COSTER—On the 12th February, 1915, at 9, Cunningham Road, Bangalore, Robert Joseph Coster, late of Oorgaum of heart failure.
LINDESAY—On the 3rd January, 1915, on the troopship "Dongola" at Gibralter after six days of suffering from, virulent dysentery, Bernard Alexander Hugh ("Bunnie"), the beloved little son of Major V. E. H. Lindesay, I.M.S., aged 2 years and 10 months.
GRAVES LAW.—At Ajmer, on the 9th February, 1915, John Towry, the beloved infant son of Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Graves Law, aged three months.
LESLIE.—Killed in action in France, Lieut. William Robert Norman Leslie, 1st Gloucesters, only son of Lieut.-Col. William Leslie, C.M., Dehra—much beloved.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A. D. C., Commanding.

February, 16.

1—Parades for the week ending February 20th:—
To-day Tuesday 16th instant.—Santa Cruz "C" and "D" Troops. Rendezvous Camp Riding School 7 a.m. punctually.
Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, Swords and Rifles.
Wednesday 17th instant—Fort "A" & "B" Troops at the Fort Riding School at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, Swords and Rifles.
Thursday evening 18th instant—5-30 p.m. parade at the Fort Riding School for non-efficients. Dress.—Mufti.
Friday 19th instant—Signalling Class at Santa Cruz Riding School 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Mufti.
Recruits.—All Recruits except those residing in Salsette will parade daily at the Fort Riding School at 7-15 a.m.
2.—Annual Camp.—It is notified for information that the Camp of Training will be held from 6th to 22nd March during which time every member will be required to attend daily.

(Sd.) A. E. BAIRD.
Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant Bo. Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell. C. I. E., Commanding.

February, 16.

Every member must attend unless leaves granted previously.
Bayonet Fighting—N. C. O'S. to attend class at the Boxing Room in Hummum Street, at 6-30 p.m., on Wednesday February 17.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY.

By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel H. P. Lane and the Officers the band of the 96th Berar Infantry, will play this evening the following programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand. at 5-45 p.m., (S.T.)

PROGRAMME.

			Composer.
1.	March	La Mattchine	Ch. Borel Clere
2.	Idyl	Softly Unawares	Hume P. Lincke.
3.	Selection	Harry Lauders Songs	J. Ord
4.	Waltz	Charming	A. Joyce
5.	Dance	Teasing	H. E. Pether
6.	Selection	Monsieur Beaueaire	E. Bucalisei
7.	Serenade	La Paloma	S. de Yradier
8.	Two Step	Mumblin Moss	Dan Godfrey

STRING BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh. B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL AT THE RINK.

A fancy-dress skating carnival will be held at the Skating Rink to-night. Such events, in former sessions, have always been most attractive, and have drawn together large crowds in fancy costumes to compete for the many prizes offered.

FIRES IN BOMBAY.

A fire broke out in a stack of 125 bales of cotton at No. 15 wharf, Victoria Dock, but was immediately put out. The gunny coverings and the cotton at the top of fifteen bales was slightly burnt. The origin of the fire is not known.

At about 2 p.m., on Sunday last a police Sepoy, noticed smoke issuing from 125 bales of cotton stacked in No. 15 Shed, Victoria Dock. On raising an alarm, the outbreak was immediately extinguished by throwing water on the burning bales..

THE IRANIAN ASSOCIATION.

The monthly meeting of the Association will be held to-morrow at 6 p.m., at Alice Buildings, to consider a letter from the Secretaries, Fifth Zoroastrian Conference, inviting the Association to send delegates. Mr. S. N. Kanga, will then open the following subject for discussion: "Some Analogous Conceptions to be found in the Gathas and in Plato's Dialogues."

THE KARNATAKA SABHA.

The fifth debate-meeting of this session of the Sabha was held on Sunday at Arya Bhavan, Sandhurst Road. Dr. Nadgir was voted to the chair on the occasion. Mr. M. R. Sakhare, B.A., started a discussion on the practical teaching of the Gita and several members took the debate up with great alacrity. This week's debate is adjourned to 28th February, on account of the function of reception to be accorded on Sunday next by the Sabha to his Highness the Prince Yuvaraja of Mysore.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

No cases of either plague or cholera were registered in Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Monday. There were two attacks and one death from small-pox, the former including a case imported from Ratnagiri District. The total number of deaths from all causes was 47, as compared with 86 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 106 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 1992, out of which six were found to be plague-stricken, two of these having been caught in Umerkhadi, and one each in Kamatipura, Mahalaxmi, Mandvi and Dongri.

FATAL SEQUEL TO AN ALTERCATION.

Nagoo Hurri, Vithaba Bangia, Sonia and Raghoo, all Hindus, were going towards Naoroji Hill on Sunday when they saw some boys playing cricket. It was alleged they were under the influence of liquor and they knocked down the stumps. The boys thereupon started throwing stones, one of which hit a small Pathan girl, daughter of one Fakir Mahomed, a dock labourer, residing in Dongri Street. Fakir Mahomed then went to Nagoo's house, where an altercation took place between the two, and, it is alleged, the Pathan was thrown down and struck on head with sticks. He was rendered unconscious and removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died yesterday.

"JAM-E-JAMSHED" CASE.

QTESTION OF SETTLEMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case again came on for hearing, in which Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Zoroastrian Conference, and Professor P. A. Wadia, Dr. N. N. Katrak and Mr. S. C. Petit, Secretaries, charged Mr. J. B. Marzban, proprietor of the "Jam-e-Jamshed," and Mr. P. J. Marzban, editor, with defamation. Mr. S. G. Velinker, barrister, and Mr. D. M. Madon, advocate, instructed by Mr. A. J. Pocha, solicitor, appeared for the complainants: while Messrs. H. A. H. Payne and J. J. Vimadalal, solicitors, with Mr. V. F. Vicaji were for the respondents. Mr. J. H. Bhabha, barrister, watched the proceedings on behalf of the first complainant.

At the outset the Magistrate enquired the result of the Conference between the representatives of the two parties.

Mr. Payne said he was sorry that no settlement had been arrived at.

Mr. Velinker said this was a matter in which a public body was concerned and one of the things they wanted was that their character should be cleared. That was their object in instituting the proceedings. If his Worship had a desire to hear the parties in his Chamber in the matter he would not object.

The Magistrate said he would take a note that the complainants wished to have their character publicly vindicated.

Mr. Payne said he was prepared to vindicate the complainants' character. The respondents had all along offered to do that but they would stop there.

The Magistrate said if that was the case there ought not to be any difficulty.

Mr. Payne agreed there ought to be none, and said if Mr. Velinker and he met in his Worship's Chamber they could settle the matter in an hour.

Mr. Velinker said a good deal might be achieved if they adjourned to the Chamber.

The Court then adjourned to the Chamber with counsel on both sides.

It was subsequently announced that the further consideration of the matter had been adjourned till the 20th instant.

PEOPLES' BANK LIQUIDATION.

EXAMINATION OF DIRECTORS REFUSED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 15.

The appeals preferred by Harkishen Lal and Umar Bakhsh, Directors of the Peoples' Bank of India, against the order of Mr. Forbes, I. C. S., Additional Judge, Lahore, directing the examination of the Directors and the Manager of the bank under Sections 162 and 163 of the Indian Companies Act 1882 in pursuance of an application by a few creditors, came on for hearing to-day before the Chief Justice, Sir Alfred Kensington, and Mr. Justice Rattigan in the Chief Court.

Mr. Oertel, Barrister-at-Law, who appeared for the appellants referring to the respondents' application said that Messrs. Meugen and Dignasse, Official Liquidators of the Bank, who are held in great respect in the banking world, in their reply expressed themselves strongly against such an enquiry which was intended only to hamper the liquidation.

Mr. Petman, Government Advocate, who appeared for the applicants before the Additional Judge said that he had no instructions from the respondents.

Their Lordships after hearing Mr. Oertel at length accepted both the appeals on the ground that the enquiry ordered by the Additional Judge was in the opinion of the Official Liquidators altogether uncalled for and not calculated to help the beneficial winding up of the Bank.

CATHEDRAL OF OUR LADY OF GLORY, BYCULLA.

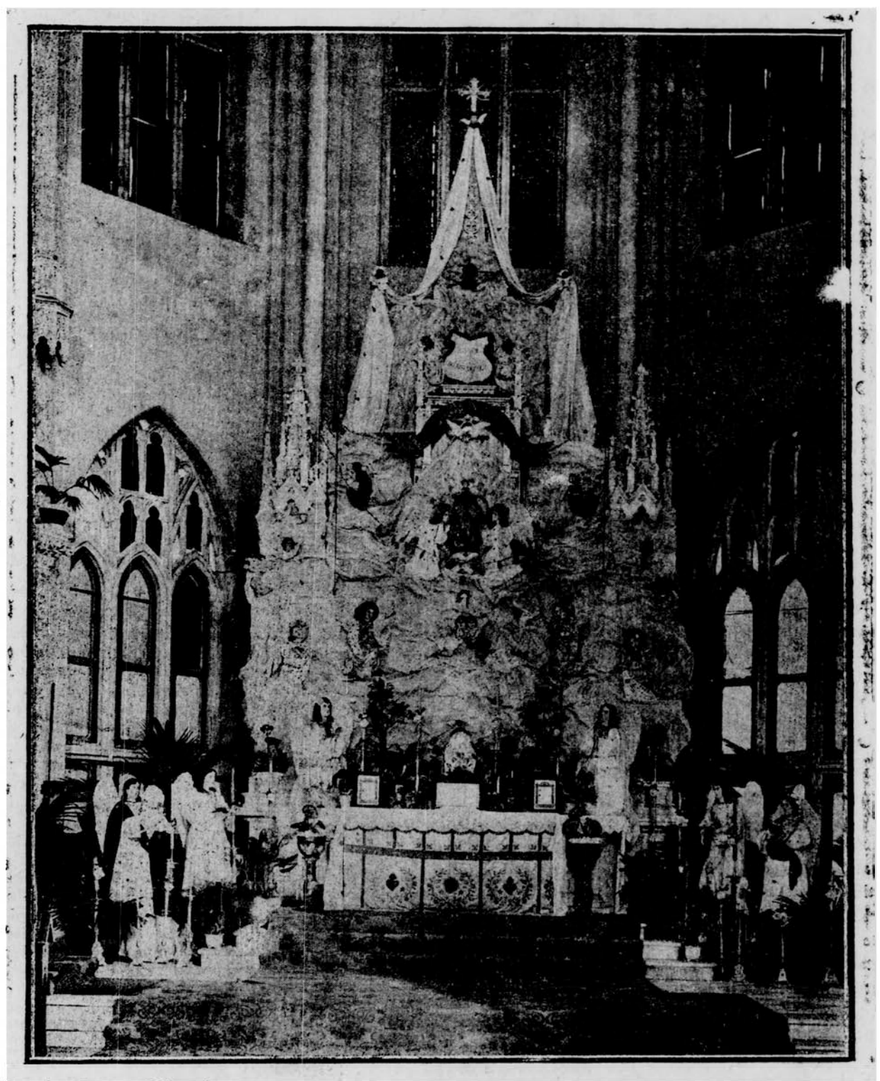

Photo by Gomes and Lawrie.

The high altar which is dedicated to Our Lady of Glory, is built of white Porebunder stone and stands on a raised platform of white marble. It is in Gothic style and its traceried panels and ornamentation are in keeping with the style generally followed in the church building, viz., Perpendicular Gothic. The front of the table has three beautifully carved medallions, the centre one being a monogram of the Blessed Virgin Mary and the "retable" is ornamented with diaper panels. The niche of Our Lady is surmounted by a crocketted pediment and pinnacles and has at the sides richly carved blind tracery panels with dwarf pediments and cannopies. Besides the niche of Our Lady, a special niche has been provided at the summit of the altar for the exposition of the Blessed Sacrament.

The illustration shows the altar as decorated by the Portuguese nuns of the Bandora and Dadar convents, for the occasion of the XIII Hours' Adoration and the Intercession Day on Sunday, 7th February.

GARDEN REACH ROBBERY.

ARRESTED YOUTHS REMANDED TO JAIL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15.

The five youths arrested in Calcutta in connection with the recent Garden Reach taxi-cab highway robbery, have been remanded to Alipore jail pending examination in the court of the District Magistrate of Twenty-four Paragnas.

It seems that the taxi used by the dacoits has been found by the police with a badly punctured wheel in open country at Subadipur, on the Barnipur Road, some twelve miles south of where the dacoity took place.

The dacoits were themselves driving the taxi, having thrown out the Sikh chaffeur on his refusing to start the car.

After the robbery no trace has been found of the looted money which comprised some Rs. 18,000 in ten rupees notes and silver.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY CASE.

SENTENCE REDUCED BY HIGH COURT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15.

At the Calcutta High Court to-day Justices Beachcroft and Greaves intimated that they had decided to convict Indra Chand, the accused in the "trading with the enemy case" on the third charge only and to reduce the sentence to a fine of Rs. 1,000.

KIDNAPPING OF YOUTHS.

A KOLAR GOLD FIELDS CONTRACTOR ARRESTED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 15.

A Calicut correspondent states:—On the strength of a warrant issued by the Special Assistant Magistrate of Malappuram in South Malabar, the local Police have arrested one Aungaden Pokker Haji, who was once a well known contractor in the Kolar Gold Fields, on a charge of kidnapping some youths and sending them away to Chickmagalur. It is said that the complainants in the case are the parents of the youths in question.

ALLEGED MISCHIEF BY MOPLAHS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 15.

Cases of mischief and rowdyism on the part of the Moplahs of one or two talukas of Malabar are being reported.

It is stated that a couple of days ago while the Inspector of Police, Angadipuram circle, in Malabar district, was going in a carriage from Malathur to Perinthalmanna, in the Walvanad Taluk, a party of Moplahs approached the driver, stopped the carriage and wanted to search the same not knowing who was in it, but they bolted immediately on recognizing that the Inspector was in it saying to each other that the individual wanted by them was not there.

A Calicut correspondent states:—Another report received from Ernad Taluk goes to show that some survey stones and culverts on route between Pandikhad to Kadikada have been interfered with by some unknown persons.

Apropos these reports a correspondent states that it is not safe to believe implicitly in the truth of every sensational report coming in from these places, is shown by a recent instance. A dacoity was lately reported to have been perpetrated in the house of a Tarakan of Waluvanad. On enquiry the police discovered that there had been no dacoity but only a clumsy attempt on the part of the Tarakan's son to swindle his father out of some property. Part of the swindle consisted in the son's inflicting injuries on himself and ascribing them to dacoits. The son admitted what he had done and delivered up the concealed property.

MUSSALMANPARA BOMB CASE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15.

This afternoon before the Chief Justice, Sir S. P. Sinha, on behalf of the Crown, applied to fix a date and appoint judges to try Nogendra Nath Sen-Gupta who has been committed to the Special Tribunal by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The accused is charged with having thrown a bomb at Mussalmanpara Lane, which killed a Police Head Constable and wounded several other policemen.

Mr. Langford James, on behalf of the accused, intimated that he received the paper book only to-day and he would not be ready before the 1st March.

The Chief Justice fixed 8th March for the hearing of the case.

AGENT OF A GERMAN FIRM.

CLAIM ON BILLS DECREED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 15.

To-day at the Madras High Court a suit came on for argument in which the question involved was whether it was maintainable on grounds of public policy.

In this P. N. Clubwallah, trading under the name of Jal Phiroz and Co., sued P. Rangiah Chetty and Sons for the recovery of a sum of about Rs. 2,000 due on bills.

It was argued that the plaintiff really represented a German firm of aniline dye manufacturers, having endorsements in their favour by the National Bank of India made after the outbreak of the war.

It was contended for the defendant that the said bills which were endorsed over to the plaintiff were only held by the National Bank as trustees for collection on behalf of a German firm and that the present suit was really one on behalf of an alien enemy.

It was further contended that as the actual endorsements were made after the outbreak of the war the suit could not be maintained.

On behalf of the plaintiff it was next urged that he was manager of the Madras Branch of a German firm and that the amount due under the plaint drafts had already been deducted from his security deposits and that therefore the amount when recovered from the defendants would not go to Germany but would only be appropriated by the plaintiff towards the repayment of his deposit amount. It was further argued that the endorsements by the National Bank of India were made on instructions from a Company registered in Bombay under the Indian Companies Act and not under instructions of any German company.

His Lordship expressed the view that the suit was maintainable in as much as the endorsements were made only under instructions from the Bombay company and passed a decree as prayed for by the plaintiff except for so much of the claim as had become barred by limitation on the date of the suit.

At a largely attended meeting of Sirdars, Dumaldars and Inamadars, representing all talukas Satara, the Satara District Inamdars' Central Association was established on Sunday at Satara.

SPORTING NEWS.

TO-MORROW'S RACES.

THIRD BIG MEETING.

HANDICAPS AND ACCEPTANCES.

Horses struck out since the publication of the handicaps are printed in italics.

The FLYING PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs, (Straight).

Polish	9 9	Vanity Box	8 1
Primrose Morn	9 8	Madrina	8 0
Kempion	9 2	Twa Brigs	7 12
Criton	8 10	Lady Muriel	7 6
Lakme	8 8	*Lady James*	7 5
Hoppner	8 6	*Impecunious*	6 0
Fire Finch	8 5		

The MAHALUXMI PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile.

Santa Barbara	9 12	Molly S.	8 9
First Call II.	9 7	Borgie	8 7
Miss Drake	9 6	*Gipsy's Advice*	8 5
Double Chin	9 5	Yvette	7 10
Orloff	9 5	*Spring Daisy*	7 2
Forfeit	9 5	Katharas	7 0
Bachelor's Knot	8 12	North	7 0
Smirk	8 11	*Pension*	6 5
Parkhill	8 10		

THE MAZAGON PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Lady Muriel	9 9	Seigneurie	8 5
Forfeit	9 9	*Arkangelo*	8 4
Lady James	9 8	Gipsy's Advice	8 4
Smirk	9 6	Veera	7 7
Borgie	8 10	Impecunious	7 0
Tartania	8 8	Pension	6 4

THE GAYE CUP.—Distance about 1 Mile 1 Furlong.

Abdul Malik	9 12	*Majbur*	8 9
Nakib	9 12	*Tajilmulook*	8 7
Thank You	9 11	Gowahajmer	8 3
Dhaman	9 10	Terror	8 0
Sparrow Hawk	9 7	*Malster*	7 13
Purity	9 3	Regent	7 9
Singer	8 13	Harry Johnson	7 4
Sir Knight	8 13	Best Chance	6 6
Beyrut	8 13	*Maidania*	6 3
Gold Fish II	8 11	Sweden	6 3
Mexico	8 9	*Excelsior*	6 0
Real Gold	8 9	*Ajmer*	6 0

THE SALSETTE PLATE.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.

Bhatty Chief	9 10	Abdul Aziz	8
Galiard	9 8	Serpent	8 6
Longboat	9 8	Buttercup	8 6
Burg	9 7	Gafal	8 4
Kayid	9 2	Ajmer	8 3
Nawabzada	9 2	Excelsior	8 2
Adonis	9 0	*Ata Allah*	8 0
Best Chance	8 13	*Alwar*	7 7
Maidania	8 12	Clarenceux	7 2
Dardanelles	8 12	*Dilkhush*	7 0
Balkan Prince	8 11	Welcome	6 7

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Abdul Malik	9 13	Maasal	7 0
Baloz	9 9	Galiard	7 0
Zaki Pasha	8 13	*Tofic Pasha*	6 10
Young Majub	8 9	Bravo	6 5
Polish	8 9	Fado	6 0
Hidalgo	8 4	*Wellington*	6 0
Malster	7 13	*Nainava*	6 0
Kaharaman	7 11	*Ata Allah*	6 0
Ace of Hearts	7 9	*Night Hawk*	6 0

If top weight accepting is under 9-7, it will be raised to that weight and the others in proportion.

DIVISION I.

THE MIDGET PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs..

Bahlool	9 12	Saidan	8 3
Galiard	9 8	Night Hawk	8 2
Chechan	9 5	*Ata Allah*	8 2
Tofic Pasha	9 4	Dhaidan	8 1
Durban	9 3	Wellington	7 10
Bravo	8 13	Beethoven	7 9
Minerva	8 10	*Alwar*	7 7
Abdul Aziz	8 9	Ben Hur	7 6
Fado	8 8	Lot	7 3
Ream	8 5	*Dilkush*	2 1
Nainava	8 4	Sirmust	7 0
Mat-hat-Baig	8 4	The Tetrarch	6 12
Newmarket	8 4	Zigomar	6 12
Tenebreuse	8 3	Ambassador	6 7

Two top weights not accepting weights to be raised 7lbs.

DIVISION II.

Matador	9 10	Vellard	8 2
Anaz	9 8	Red Flag	8 2
Columbus	9 8	Cardiff	8 1
Engine	9 6	Hurchan	7 13
Flying Machine	9 5	Present	7 10
Investment	9 5	Faleh Khan	7 10
Saood	9 5	*Monitor*	7 2
Manrice	8 12	Marigold	7 0
Ruby Fish	8 12	*Alman*	6 10
Triumph	8 10	Guldasta	6 10
Nasirabad	8 10	Pepul	6 10
Victory	8 8	Ringmaster	6 5
Quality	8 5	Vudhia	6 0
Royalist	8 3		

LAWN TENNIS.

THE MARRYAT CUP.

Yesterday the last two games of the first round of the Marryat Cup were played, and in one some really nice play was seen. This was when Simms and Calvocoressi met, the former having the better of it but the latter making it fairly close till near the end. They kept the ball nice and low all the time with a good deal of speed on it, and each placed well, in fact at times they were inclined to over-do this. Simms was rather the more forceful and in lobing judged the back line well, whereas Calvocaressi shone at his back-hand shots and killed cleverly when an opportunity presented itself.

Simms began very well with the first four games in succession, Calvocoressi responding with two. Each then won in turn, so the former took the set. They won in turn in the next, Calvocoressi leading at 3-2, but Simms took the last four, the set and the match.

H. L. Simms beat S. Calvocoressi, 6-3, 6-3.

Hogg and Sisson finished the game they were unable to complete the day before. It was much the same; Hogg taking the first with six successive games after losing the first two. Each won twice in the next, when the fair lady in the chair called two-all, Sisson then running out with four. He won the first of the de ider and all looked over, but here Hogg took four. He lost two but then went out with the two required.

M. N. Hogg beat C. J. Sisson, 6-2, 2-6, 6-4.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

The first game of the second round takes place to-day, Major Preston meeting Kilby.

ENGLISH MAILS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15.

The outward mails leaving England on Saturday last are being conveyed by the P. and O. steamer Ellore. The India which was scheduled to have made the journey has been taken into Government service.

?

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, February 16, 1915.

QUO VADIS?

Amid the deep snows of Poland and the frozen flats of the low countries the great war has now reached the middle period. A perusal of Caesar's histories of his own campaigns will show that with the coming of the spring the tide turned one way or another, and that from the earliest times the melting of the snows has been accompanied by the melting away of hopes, the collapse of strategies and the *coup de grace* to the vanquished. We do not mean to assert with an assailable optimism that spring will see the end of the war. Such an idea would be sheer folly; but we are entitled to hope that it will nevertheless inaugurate that period which may rightly be termed the beginning of the end. The first flush of armed romance is already gone. For the soldier it passes soon, for the civilian it exists only so long as his papers give him graphic pictures and thrilling narratives. The tremendous holocaust which surges about him, the awful scenes which he has to view, the dreadful effect of the modern engines of war, soon kill in the soldier the joyous spirit with which he marches to his first battle. All that he sees around him is so contrary to the precepts of that civilisation under which he has lived that his martial ardour soon begins to take unto iself a logical criticism very difficult to refute.

In a leading article the "Nation" discusses the subject with great insight "What are we fighting for?" asks the soldier, reminded by some act of chivalry of his foes or by the relaxation of a truce, of the brotherliness of our normal society. The philanthropist is not less moved to protest. "To what end," he asks, "is the incalculable waste of life and treasure, this frustration of social hope and effort?" The economist has perhaps the strongest objection of all. "Europe," he complains, "is half in ruins already; you will proceed to her total destruction; for force engenders more force, waste more waste, until the very principle of commercial life, the means of human sustenance, will be exhausted. In the tremendous simile with which Zola closes his survey of the France of the Third Napoleon, he describes a railway train, full of drunken soldiers, from which the driver and the stoker have fallen, locked in a death struggle. The train rushes on unguided, tearing past signals and points and towns, acquiring an increasing recklessness of speed as it flashes along before the eyes of the distracted officials and bystanders. Thus France headed for the war of 1870. Thus Europe plunged into the war of 1914 and cannot escape its entanglement.

We all look for a better, a cleaner and a freer Europe to emerge from this war. The Europe of the pre-war epoch produced a megalomania of international jealousies which resulted in what we see now,—the devastation of a great part of the Continent, the most awful slaughter recorded in the story of the human race and the entanglement of three Continents in a struggle brought about by the craving for expansion and domination developed in the case of one people in particular to the point of insanity. It is true that our first business at the present moment is to concentrate on the object of achieving the success of our side in the struggle, in the honest belief that we are fighting, in a war forced upon us, to defeat a dangerous ethical code. But that is no reason why we should not look ahead, and if we do not look ahead now for our anchorage after the storm we may find ourselves in more troubled waters still when the primary object of crushing Prussian militarism and German ambition for world domination is achieved. In some quarters a conference has been suggested, whose object would be at this stage to enlighten both neutral nations and the subjects of the Allies as to what are the several aspirations of the latter and what, on broad lines, will be the settlement on which alone they will cease the gigantic strife. As far as the Neutrals are concerned they have a right to know, for their sympathies and their acquiescence must depend on a foreknowledge of the new Europe we mean to create and for whose creation we are paying so heavily now. Will such intervention from America, as brought about the Treaty of Portsmouth, be possible in this war? Are not the issues too great for an outsider to have a voice in their adjustment? We do not require, nor it is presumed do France and Russia, any territorial gains in Europe at the expense of Germany save those which are ethnologically their right. We do not even seek to work on German soil the havoc which the Kaiser's army has wrought in Belgium. We merely desire and insist that the free nations, be they big or small, remain free, that law and liberty remain inviolate in the eyes of all civilisation and that the menace of armaments be removed. Will not a clear definition now of our aims disillusion those who have reason for doubts as to what will follow the great metamorphosis of the map, and would it not influence those among the Teutonic league as are already showing signs desiring to break away from the bonds and to make the best terms for themselves, if they had a clear definition as to what the Allies will do if they are victorious.

The German and Austrian proletariate must know by now, whatever may be the hallucinations of the bureaucracy or the bolstered columns in the public press, that Alsace-Lorraine has to be handed over to France and the Grand Duchy of Posen restored with Galicia to the Royaume de Pologne for the restitution of an undivided Poland. They must know by now that the Slovacks, the Croatians the Bohemians and the Latins of the Adriatic, whom they have so oppressed, desire to be restored to governments of their own race, religion and culture, and that the Allies are pledged to assist them to gain this end, so that we may be spared again the dangers which ensue from the outburst of pent-up racial hate of the kind that, culminating in the assassination of a German prince, has plunged three Continents in war. The German and Austrian Governments must also know by now that their ultimate success in the war is impossible and that it lies in their hands to stop the war, by yielding up to-day without further bloodshed what they can never aspire to retain. But until the Allies can officially announce what are their demands, we may rest assured that the Austro-German bureaucracy will drive the people into the trenches by displaying the bogeys of invasion, eternal domination and subjection to the Allies, which we have not sought and do not require.

PROGRESS OF TRAVANCORE.

The Dewan's address to the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly of Travancore, whose eleventh session opened at Trivandrum on Monday, dwells with satisfaction on the progress made by the various departments of administration in the State during the official year, August 1913,—August 1914. It is true that for the first time for several years the State is faced with a deficit of Rs. 238,125 in the total transactions of the year, but, as the Dewan points out, the deficit is only apparent, as two items of expenditure on reproductive works, viz: the Kodayar Project and the Quilon-Trivandrum extension of the State railway, were met from the General Revenues instead of from the Capital Account. If these items were excluded, the transactions would show a surplus of over six lakhs. The revenues of the State have risen from Rs. 148,11,690 to Rs. 154,74,665 while the expenditure rose from Rs. 145,98,015 to Rs. 157,12,790, The Government balance stood at the end of the year at 75¼ lakhs, which, it must be stated, is not a big one for a State of the size and importance of Travancore. Moreover, while the revenue during the last six years has increased by only 31.5 per cent, the expenditure has risen by 40.4 per cent. In view of the likelihood of reduced receipts in the current year, too, on account of the war, the Dewan sounds a note of warning that the State may have to face some difficulties in the near future in balancing the finances of the State. In the year under Report, however, under almost every head an increase in receipts was registered. But there is one remark in the Administration Report which had better have been left unexpressed. We refer to the view,—a mere echo of the but too well-known and standing official view in British India,—that the "striking growth" of excise receipts in Travancore,—by about 43 per cent in the last five years—"is not due to increase in consumption but rather to the suppression of illicit traffic in liquor." There was no need for such a clumsy excuse to be made in an Indian State. But the official who penned such a remark as the above is condemned out of his own mouth by the fact recorded by him that there was a decline of cases of offence against the excise regulations in the year under notice. This should have lead to a decrease rather than an increase in the receipts. We trust that the advisers of his Highness the Maharaja, instead of trying to excuse such an abnormal increase in the liquor traffic, will try to circumscribe the growth by every means possible. It is regrettable to notice that the number of shops, both toddy and spirits, were allowed to increase by nearly 175 during the last year.

Coming to the expenditure side of the finances, it is gratifying to find that the State is spending money liberally on education. The expenditure under this head has risen from Rs. 7,41,764 five years ago to Rs. 15,89,080 in the year under Report, or by more than double. The progress of education in the State, however, does not seem to have kept pace with the increased outlay. Taking the school-going population at 15 per cent. of the total population, only 43.8 per cent. of the former are attending schools in Travancore, whereas in a State like Baroda, which spends about the same proportion of State revenues as Travancore, on education viz: 10 per cent, 86.3 per cent of the male population and 60.7 of the female population of the school-going age are in schools. In Mysore also the percentage is much higher than in Travancore. The Dewan of Travancore is of the opinion that the growing expenditure on education in the State calls for serious consideration, but in view of the admitted fact that the existing number of primary schools are unable to cope with the demand for admission on account of want of accommodation, we trust that no retrenchments will be called for in the educational budget, but that increased attention will be paid to extending the efficiency and utility of the existing institutions. The Report mentions that a good deal of the State revenues, amounting to over 10 lakhs, are spent in charities for which Travancore is proverbially famous. But as many of these charitable institutions have degenerated into mere feeding houses for the priestly class, the State would be justified in making retrenchment on this side, instead of in education and other utilitarian and reproductive directions. On the whole the Maharaja, the Dewan and other officers may be congratulated on the progress made by the various departments last year.

Notes of the Day.

Yesterday's Corporation Meeting.

The attendance at the meeting of the Bombay Corporation yesterday was an indication to any one who has any knowledge of that body that there was down for decision some subject on which the two great parties of the Corporation,—the officials and those who vote with them, and the independent non-officials,—take opposite views. The forces were arrayed; and there were so few seats vacant that the conclusion that the whips had been busy was inevitable. The contentious subject was Dr. Master's motion protesting against the policy of the Improvement Trust, and Dr. Master concluded his speech. Then up rose Major Glen-Liston, and he took up the rôle of a self-confessed good Samaritan. He spoke, he said, not in the interests of the Government nor yet in the interests of the Improvement Trust, but with the good object of saving his friend Dr. Master from making a grievous blunder. Having thus explained his benevolent intentions, Major Glen-Liston went on to make a typical "official" speech, and quite satisfied himself before he resumed his seat; at any rate he said that, having shown there was no truth in the statement that the health of the city had not been substantially improved since the Trust came into effective operation, there seemed to be little reason to suggest a modification of that policy.

An Old Story.

Mr. Hatch, who has been officiating as Chairman of the Trust during the absence of Mr. Orr, but had made over charge of the duties to that gentleman yesterday morning, had to reply to the proposition on behalf of the Trust. Mr. Orr was present at the meeting, but only as a spectator, his appointment to the Corporation not having yet been gazetted. Mr. Hatch contented himself with acting as the echo to the permanent incumbent, and brought out arguments with which we are already familiar. He spoke of the 1,200 acres of slums in Bombay; the cost of wholesale demolition,—a lakh and a quarter per acre, or a total of 1,500 lakhs,—and the supreme advantages of the Birmingham scheme of improvement over the Liverpool method of sweeping them away. It was not enough to remove the population from one slum to another, but they must be provided for elsewhere. Mr. Hatch wound up by saying that when they had brought their scheme to maturity, and housed 100,000 or 150,000 of the middle-classes, not in chawls but in two-storied houses, then Dr. Master would admit that they had made a tremendous step forward.

Discussion Postponed.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah, who followed, said the debate was on wrong lines. They should confine themselves to the main issue, which would be before them next month, as to what should be the future policy of the Trust. Should the Trust mend its ways now, or go on making the mistakes in policy that it had made in the past? He suggested that the debate should be adjourned for two months, and said he would move that if it was the feeling of the Corporation. He remained standing whilst the members discussed the question one with another,—if he had sat down he would have lost his right to continue his speech,—and in reply to one remark warned the Corporation that if the discussion was not adjourned he would speak for an hour. Later on he said that he did not intend to move that the matter be adjourned unless he had an assurance that it would be carried, because if he did move the adjournment and the motion was defeated, he would lose his right to speak. Finally, the President solved the problem by saying he would give the councillors time to consider the question. The remaining items on the February agenda were then disposed of.

A Journalistic Feat.

One of our Anglo-vernacular contemporaries achieved a journalistic feat on Saturday afternoon, which must be unparallelled in the history of Indian journalism on this side of India. Mr. Justice Davar delivered an elaborate and lengthy judgment in the Parsi Matrimonial Court in the case of the rule *nisi* obtained by the defendant in the suit of Putlibai v. Pestonji S. Hormusji on Saturday morning. The "Sanj Vartman" appeared at four o'clock in the afternoon, not only with the full text of the judgment in English, occupying five columns of the paper, but also with a complete Gujarati translation filling the same amount of space. That the task of taking the report of the judgment, transcribing the reporters' notes, and translating the whole into Gujarati, to say nothing of the subsequent mechanical operation of getting the whole into 'type, printed and published, should have been achieved between noon and four o'clock is an amazing tribute to the energy, efficiency and enterprise of our contemporary. It is a fashion in England and America among some journals, when they have achieved some journalistic *coup* to explain to their readers in full detail the next day how it was done. Will the "Sanj Vartman" oblige?

Excessive Fines.

A correspondent writes:—"There appears in Saturday's "Advocate of India" an article on "Excessive Fines," which is no doubt a criticism on what appeared in your paper bearing on the same subject. With a view to avert possible misapprehension I may say that I do not presume to come forward as a champion of the cause of the tindals in question, nor do I wish in any way to minimise the offence committed by them and for which they have been punished. As an argument to maintain the fairness of the sentence your contemporary quotes the section of the Penal Code, which specifies the maximum penalties for "disobedience to an order duly promulgated by a public servant, etc." There is no denying the fact that the Penal Code is the criterion for dealing with cases. But one should not overlook the various other grave and important considerations which should sway a magistrate's discretion in deciding cases, particularly those of a kindred character to the one in question. The maximum penalties should certainly not form the standard by which every case should be decided. There is the financial position of the accused to be considered and the ignorance of the gravity of the offence committed. The sum of Rs. 50 (the penalty imposed on each of the tindals) may appear an infinitesimal amount in the eyes of some, but to a tindal who ekes out an existence and whose slender earnings do not exceed Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 a month, it certainly constitutes the income of two months at least. This aspect of the question cannot be lost sight of as it forms a potent factor in the present case. Your contemporary apparently does not realise the situation in which the families of the accused are placed by their bread-winners having to pay so heavy a penalty."

Co-operation in Madras.

In the recently issued Report of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Madras, signs are not wanting that he is trying more and more to officialise these institutions. He proposes that the inspection of the societies should be left to Government inspectors, controlled by the Registrar, and paid out of the profits made by the different Unions. The societies as a body are against this proposal. If they are to pay an official he must be under their control and not they under his. The present supervisors appointed by the societies are quite efficient men, and being conversant with the local conditions they are able to do their work better. It must be remembered that this inspection is quite distinct from an audit, as there are already many auditors looking after the financial stability of the societies. The want of Unions is very much felt in the Madras Presidency, but the Registrar is not very encouraging in this direction. Another reactionary proposal is that the Central Banks, after allowing for a dividend of 12 per cent., should hand over to him the balance of profits for the upkeep of the inspectors. Thus the Unions and the Central Banks are to contribute liberally for the upkeep of more officials. This scheme seems to be the outcome of the failure of some of the societies, but there is no need to penalise the whole body for the sins of a few.

Well-boring in the Presidency.

Our readers may be aware that the local Government have recently appointed a Committee of experts to advise them as to what can be done in the Presidency to facilitate the supply of water from wells and other artesian sources, for both agricultural and sanitary purposes. Those who know what important part wells play in the domestic and agricultural economy of India will realise how much the agricultural and other poorer classes of the land will be gratified by the multiplication of wells and improvements in the type of tools and machinery employed in well-boring. Well-boring for purposes of locating the existence of sub-soil water was not unknown to this Presidency as to other parts of India in pre-British days. But the instruments employed have been of a crude nature. A type of these indigenous tools, originally known as "jumpers," which are in use in Gujarat, is described in a pamphlet on "Agricultural Engineering in the Presidency" recently published by the Bombay Government. These tools consist of a pulley erected over a well to carry a stout rope with a long iron bar attached. This bar is armed with a chisel and is worked inside a 3-inch pipe by coolies on the rope, who "jump" the bar up and down inside a vertical pipe. The loosened soil was removed from time to time, by the bar being pulled up and the chisel removed and a mud shell substituted. By this elementary process borings have been made which extend in some cases even to 70 or 80 feet below the bottom of wells already 50 feet deep. But, obviously the process is a very slow one, and one, moreover, liable to accidents which would render useless all previous work done in the well. The cost too is very high.

A Recent Invention.

Since 1907 the local Agricultural Department have been conducting experiments in well-boring with a view to find out the best possible tools and the easiest process. Recently a new type of boring-machine which can be worked either by hand labour, bullock gear or motor, has been invented by Mr. A. A. Musto of the Public Works Department. This machine is said to have proved quite satisfactory and to be capable of boring not only through soil and *murum*, but also through the hardest rock. The cost of the operation is also said to be much lower than that of the indigenous method. This patent borer, in one case, bored about 30 feet per day in soft soil. The Department is also on the look-out for a really serviceable "water-finder." There is, it is true, the automatic water-nder patented by Messrs. Mansfield and Company of Liverpool. But besides being rather costly and delicate, it is said to be of no use except for detecting flowing water underground. The Department is making what use it can of this instrument for want of a better.

Official and Personal.

The Governor in Council has appointed the following gentlemen to be members of a Committee for the purpose of organizing the arrangements in connexion with Professor Geddes' Town Planning Exhibition which is to be held in Bombay in the course of next month:—Chairman.—The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, Members.—The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Mr. Chunilal Vijbhukandas Mehta, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney, Mr. Dinshah Edulji Wacha, Dr. Kavasji Edulji Dadachanji, Mr. B. W. Kissan, Mr. J. W. Mackison, Mr. A. E. Mirams, Mr. Narayan Vishvanath Mandlik, Mr. J. P. Orr, Mr. Salebhoy Karimji Barodawalla, Mr. A. M. Tod, Dr. J. A. Turner, Mr. G. Wittet.

Mr. B. W. Kissan, I. C. S., will act as Secretary to the Committee.

Dr. C. C. Bose, joint Chief Medical Officer, Eastern Bengal Railway is appointed to officiate sub pro tem as Chief Medical Officer from 1st December, 1914, vice Dr. T. H. Bishop on military duty.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

AMERICA'S ATTITUDE.

GERMAN PRESS ANNOYED.

FRENCH AVIATOR'S THRILLING EXPLOIT.

RUSSIANS IN EAST PRUSSIA RETIRING.

The German papers continue their hysterical anti-American outbursts with regard to the blockade threat, declaring that nothing America can say will divert Germany from her plan. The American Government must not think, they add, that Germany is in any way afraid of the United States.

Equally spirited are the comments of the American press. Scandinavia takes a very serious view of the German threats and has been considering co-operation with the United States. Italy has also made representations at Berlin, similar to those made by the United States.

An official Note recounts the wonderful exploit of a French aviator who destroyed three German aeroplanes in succession and in the midst of German shells managed to reach the French lines safely.

It is officially announced from Paris that French seaplanes from Dunkirk have dropped bombs on military buildings and bodies of troops at Zeebrugge and Ostend.

A small British force landed at the Sinai Peninsula north of Tor and surprised a body of 200 Turks who were preparing an attack on Tor. The Turks were annihilated. The enemy's camp and stores were destroyed.

In the western theatre the enemy took the offensive along the valley of the Lauch in Alsace. Their march was signalled to the Allies and was hampered by ski patrols. The Germans also advanced North-east of Pont-a Mousson, but the result is not yet known.

The Russians in East Prussia are retiring towards the fortified line on the river Niemen under pressure from a great German force.

The Japanese demands on China regarding the leasing of territory, as reported, are not likely to conflict with French or Russian interests, and even if they should clash with Britain at certain points, relations are too friendly for a basis of agreement not to be found.

LORD METHUEN AT MALTA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MALTA, Feb. 14.

Field-Marshal Baron Methuen has arrived here and assumed the Governorship.

AMERICA AND THE BLOCKADE THREAT.

BELLICOSE ATTITUDE OF GERMAN PRESS.

ANTI-AMERICAN OUTBURSTS.

GERMANY OBDURATE.

NOT AFRAID OF UNITED STATES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Though the inspired "Koelische Zeitung" counsels the press to moderation in speculating on the nature of the German reply to the American Note, which, it says, requires the closest examination, the German papers continue their hysterical anti-American outbursts, declaring that nothing America can say will divert Germany from her plan.

The American Government must not think that Germany is in any way afraid of the United States.

SPIRITED AMERICAN COMMENTS.

GERMAN ATTEMPT TO FRIGHTEN AMERICA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Equally spirited are the comments of the American press which welcomes the announcement that Holland and Scandinavia are joining with the United States to prevent henchlaw for neutrals.

The newspapers describe the doctrine proclaimed in Berlin as so fantastic that it would be laughable if the position were not so serious.

The German threats are regarded by the officials at Washington as an admission that the German rulers recognise that the nation will shortly be faced with starvation.

Hence the last desperate attempt to frighten America by the threat of war in the hope that the German Americans will make such trouble that the export of supplies to the Entente Powers will automatically cease.

GERMAN PRESS ANNOYED.

MR. BRYAN ACCUSED OF PRO-BRITISH SYMPATHIES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The difference in wording in the American Notes to Great Britain and Germany is causing intense annoyance to the German press, which declares that President Wilson's Note to Britain is feeble, like his whole policy to Britain hitherto, but he adopts another attitude towards Germany.

Mr. Bryan is directly accused of pro-British sympathies.

An article in the "Frankfurter Zeitung" sneeringly refers to Americans' producing guns and bombs and other arms for Germany's enemies while praying for peace.

SCANDINAVIA PERTURBED.

GERMAN THREATS TO STREW MINES WHOLESALE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Scandinavia takes a very serious view of the German threats and has been considering cooperation with the United States as over a hundred Scandinavian vessels are en route for home ports and Germany is reiterating her threats to strew mines wholesale.

Danish shipowners however have been pointing out that the Germans have done little hitherto owing to the British fleet.

The newspaper "Politiken" says:—The position is so grave that a war between Germany and America cannot any longer be regarded as an impossibility. Public opinion may drive President Wilson and Mr. Bryan further than they desire. America stands to gain a lot merely by confiscating German ships.

DEFENCE OF SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN.

GERMANY TO LAY MINES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 15.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—The "Daily Telegraph's" Copenhagen correspondent says the Danish Admiralty has been informed that the German Admiralty prohibit vessels of foreign nationality from sailing in the waters of the west coast of Schleswig-Holstein and around the adjacent islands. It is presumed that the Germans intend to lay mines.

The "Morning Post's" Washington correspondent says, it is believed there that the German threat to sink ships in British waters is intended to make the United States exert influence on England to permit the importation of foodstuffs into Germany.

The "Morning Post" says its conviction that underground negotiations are going on is strengthened by the shillyshally over the Wilhelmina affair.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE IN ALSACE.

ADVANCE LINES IN TOUCH.

EFFECTIVE REPLY TO GERMAN BOMBARDMENT.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PARIS, Feb. 14.

A communiqué says, in Alsace yesterday, the enemy took the offensive along the valley of the Lauch, with two columns advancing along both banks of the river. Their march had been signalled to us and was hampered by our ski patrols. The Germans are now in contact with our most advanced line.

The Germans have again bombarded Nieuport, Ypres and Rheims and our batteries have replied effectively.

We stopped the enemy's attack near Noulette by rifle fire.

The Germans have advanced against our detachments occupying a point North-East of Pont-a-Mousson, but the result is so far unknown.

The Lauch is a river of France, in the department of the Upper-Rhine, which has its source in the Vosges at the excremity of the valley of Lantenbach, passes Guebweller, and joins the Ill, on the left bank, after a course in a generally easterly direction of 33 miles.

STRUGGLE IN LORRAINE.

ALLIES' COUNTER-ATTACK.

PARIS, Feb. 15.

Last night's communiqué said: "Between the sea and Meuse no infantry action is reported. In Belgium, between the Oise and Aisne, and also in Champagne there have been artillery duels.

In Lorraine, in the region of Pont-a-Mousson we counter-attacked the enemy who had occupied Norroy and gained a footing adjacent to the height. The struggle continues.

No fresh report has been received regarding operations in the Valley of the Lauch where the fighting is of the character of an outpost affair."

ITALY'S REPRESENTATIANS TO GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ROME, Feb. 14.

The "Tribuna" announces that Italy has made representations at Berlin on the subject of the blockade similar to those made by the United States.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR'S THREAT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

Count Bernstorff, discussing with Mr. Bryan the seizure of the Wilhelmina's cargo, repeated the threat to cut off British commerce in retaliation for Great Britain's attempt to starve the civil population of his country.

THE WILHELMINA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 15.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

The "Daily Mail's" New York correspondent says that the State Department has suggested to the British Government to delay the placing of the case of the Wilhelmina before the Prize Court.

The suggestion is made at the request of the owners of the cargo who desire an opportunity of presenting their case through the American Ambassador.

CARGOES OF AMERICAN VESSELS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

The Government has rescinded the order hitherto enforced withholding for thirty days information regarding the cargoes of outgoing ships.

FRENCH AVIATOR'S EXPLOIT.

FIERCE FIGHT IN THE AIR.

DESTROYS THREE ENEMY PLANES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Feb. 14.

An official note recounts the wonderful exploit of a French aviator. His gunner sighted a Taube and opened fire with his quickfirer at a range of fifty metres. The Taube turned and twisted, but the French gunner fired continuously until after a minute the Taube fell in flames.

Then the French aeroplane sighted two aviatiks and gave chase. The Frenchman's first shot struck the aviatik, whereon the gunner following up the success hit the German repeatedly till he fell like a stone.

The Frenchman then rose to 1,500 metres and chased a third German aeroplane. A fierce fight followed between the French machine-gun and the German automatic rifle, lasting fifty seconds at a range of forty metres. The German machine was winged and the Frenchman volplaned after it, the gunner sending it to destruction. The Frenchman was now in the midst of German shells but managed to reach the French lines safely.

SPECTACULAR AEROPLANE BATTLES.

GERMAN SNIPERS BEING THINNED OUT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.

"Eye-witness" at Headquarters, describing the recent uneventful days, says there has been sniping and artillery duels, together with some spectacular aeroplane battles, in which our airmen have easily maintained their superiority. This has been of particular value in impeding German gunners from correcting their aim, and preventing the enemy learning of movements behind our lines.

Our marksmen are gradually thinning out troublesome German snipers, one of our men having killed six Germans. It is not surprising that snipers' activities are diminishing.

Prisoners, in their letters, indicate that there is a scarcity of food in Germany, also a petrol famine, neutrals refusing to export it.

RAID BY FRENCH SEAPLANES.

ZEEBRUGGE AND OSTEND ATTACKED.

PARIS, Feb. 14.

It is officially announced that French seaplanes from Dunkirk have dropped bombs on military buildings and bodies of troops at Zeebrugge and Ostend.

ESCAPE FROM A GERMAN SUBMARINE.

GALLANTRY OF BRITISH SEAMEN REWARDED.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

In recognition of their gallantry in escaping from the German submarine U2 off the Dutch coast, the Captain of the Laertes has been made a Lieutenant in the Naval Reserve and awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the officers have been presented with gold watches, and the crew with three pounds sterling each.

FAMINE IN GERMANY.

HOME STOCKS OF OATS SEIZED.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The German Government has seized home stock of oats and increased the price by fifty shillings per ton.

RESTRICTION OF PRODUCTION OF BE R

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.

The German authorities have announced restriction of the production of beer and the breweries are at present prohibited from using more than half their usual consumption of malt.

SURPRISED TURKS ANNIHILATED.

ENEMY'S CAMP AND STORES DESTROYED.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN SINAI PENINSULA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Feb. 15.

A small British force landed at the Sinai Peninsula north of Tor and surprised a body of 200 Turks who were preparing an attack on Tor.

The Turks were annihilated. Sixty dead were counted on the field.

The enemy's camp and stores were destroyed.

Our losses were one Gurkha killed and one wounded.

Fifty Turks, commanded by one German, reconnoitred the position previously, which was believed to be undefended. They retired when they found it garrisoned by two hundred Egyptians.

GRAND VIZIER CLIMBS DOWN.

HOW TURCO-GREEK RUPTURE WAS AVERTED.

ATHENS, Feb. 15.

It transpires that a rupture of Turco-Greek relations was narrowly averted.

The Greek Minister announced his intention to leave Constantinople within twenty-four hours, unless satisfaction were accorded by the Grand Vizier.

The latter vaguely replied, whereupon the Minister reiterated his intention to leave Constantinople immediately, unless the Grand Vizier gave a written assurance.

The Grand Vizier promptly acceded.

RUSSIANS IN EAST PRUSSIA RETIRING.

TO THE RIVER NIEMEN.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 14.

A communiqué says:—

On the right bank of the Vistula fighting is gradually developing on the front Mochow to Myschinetz.

On Ostrolenka road it has the character of isolated engagements.

Considerable stubbornness distinguishes the fighting in the Lyck, Raigrod and Graiewo region.

Further north the Russians are retiring towards the fortified line on the river Niemen under pressure from a great German force.

There has been only cannonades on the left bank of the Vistula on the Nida river.

We repulsed in the Carpathians attacks in the Gorlice and Svidnik region and carried the fortifications of Smolnik, east of Lupkow, capturing 1,018 prisoners.

Stubborn fighting is progressing on the Tukla-Wyspkow front and on the railways to Madvornaia.

KING OF POLAND.

AN AUSTRIAN MOVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.

LAHORE, Feb. 15.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

The "Morning Post's" Petrograd correspondent says that Archduke Stephen who is distantly allied to the ancient Polish house has been selected as the King of Poland and will be crowned shortly at Cracow. This is an Austrian coup aimed against the attempt credited to the Hohenzollerns of capturing another throne. It is also intended to influence the Poles in favour of Austria.

ENGLISH PRISONERS' ATTEMPT AT ESCAPE.

STOOD BY HIS FRIEND.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Second-Lieutenant Gore-Browne, Field Artillery, and Lieutenant Gillespie, Gordon Highlanders, who were captured in January tried to escape from the fortress at Lille by jumping from a fifty foot wall.

The former broke his leg and Gillespie who was unhurt stayed with his friend till both were recaptured. A German officer has informed their families.

JAPANESE DEMANDS TO CHINA.

POSSIBLE LEASING OF TERRITORY.

NO CLASHING OF FOREIGN INTERESTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PARIS, Feb. 14.

With reference to the reported Japanese demands to China regarding the possible leasing of Chinese territory, the "Temps" says that the Japanese demands do not conflict with French interests, and that M. Sazanoff does not consider that they are contrary to Russian interests.

Even if they should clash with Britain's interests at certain points, there are too many links of friendship and interest between Japan and Britain for a basis of agreement not to be found.

Moreover, Japan will need both the London and Paris markets to profit by the advantages she will obtain. A basis for agreement should therefore not be lacking.

The principle of China's integrity is not involved. It is only a matter of economic competition.

GALE ON ENGLISH COASTS.

P. AND O. LINER'S STORMY PASSAGE

LONDON, Feb. 15.

A gale accompanied by rain and snowstorms caused many wrecks off all the English coasts this week-end. The P. and O. liner Nagoya had a stormy passage in the Bay of Biscay, two tremendous seas sweeping her and carrying off ventilators, gangway and ladders.

RAILWAYS AND TRADE UNION.

INCREASED WAGES AGREED TO.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

As the result of direct negotiations between railway managers and Trade Union officials increases in pay of three shillings weekly have been granted to railwaymen with less than thirty, and of two shillings weekly to men with more than thirty shillings weekly wages.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 14.

Great Britain is exchanging three officers and 104 men who are seriously wounded with the Germans.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

The following casualties are announced:—

LONDON, Feb. 14.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. J. Thompson, Scots Guards.

NOT MISSING.

Lieut. W. C. Birch, Yorkshires.

LATER.

KILLED.

Lieutenant P. A. Christy, Essex Regiment.

Second-Lieutenant K. Forbes, London Rifle Brigade.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieutenant D. Barnard, Artillery.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major Norman Cuthbertson, Royal Highlanders.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 15.

The following officers' names appear in the 69th casualty list from France and Belgium:—

WOUNDED.

2nd Lieutenant D. D. Gracey (Attached 2nd Royal Munsters). Unattached list for Indian Army.

INVALIDED TO ENGLAND.

Capt. A. Thompson, 112th Infantry.

DELHI BOMB EXPLOSION.

ONE MAN ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 15.

An arrest has been made in connection with the recent explosion in the Delhi Club compound.

LORD WILLINGDON AT BROACH.

ADDRESSES FROM LOCAL BODIES.

HIS EXCELLENCY ON NEEDED REFORMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BROACH, Feb. 15.

Their Excellencies arrived here this morning from Champaner and were received at the station by the Collector, Mr. Alcock, and leaders of different communities

On their way to the Shapurji Hall, where the Municipality and District Local Board presented them addresses, their Excellencies paid a visit to the Goverarment farm where cotton experiments are being carried on and inspected boring operations which are being conducted by Government and which are to form the basis of a scheme for supplying drinking water to the people.

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

Dr. Burjorji Munsif read the following address of the City Municipality:—We, the President and Councillors of the Broach City Municipality, on behalf of the citizens of Broach, beg respectfully to express our heart-felt gratitude for the honour done to the city by Your Excellency's visit, and specially so because you have come at a time of very great anxiety and pressure of official work on account of the terrible war now raging in Europe. While offering Your Excellency and Lady Willingdon our most sincere welcome, we take the opportunity of expressing the city's unflinching and abiding loyalty to the British Crown, and also our appreciation of the untiring efforts made by Your Excellency and Lady Willingdon to afford relief to persons affected by the war. This city, like all the towns and cities in India, fully recognizes the justice of the war undertaken by the British Government, and offers constant prayers at the Throne of the Almighty for the termination of the war in a way that will bring glory to the Crown, and also guarantee the permanent peace of the world. Broach City has a large population of the followers of Islam and they, like their brothers of the district, have never for a moment wavered in their affection for and loyalty to the Government and Your Excellency may rest assured that even if the war lasts for a long time, the city will quietly follow its pursuits under the peace that it has constantly enjoyed from the time of the commencement of the British Rule.

WATER SUPPLY OF THE TOWN.

It is nearly four years since Your Excellency's distinguished predecessor Lord Ex-Sydenham paid a visit to this city. It was hoped that as a result of Lord Sydenham's personal inquiries made during his visit, our city would before long enjoy the inestimable blessing of an abundant supply of good potable water, but as yet our hopes have been disappointed. We trust, however, that the boring operations, which have gone down to a depth of about a thousand feet, will, in a short period, bring the experiments to a successful termination, and that the inhabitants will soon have an unlimited supply of good water at their very doors. We have no doubt, when the time comes for the completion of the scheme, Your Excellency's Government will come to the help of the city by liberal financial aid.

OPENING UP CONGESTED AREAS.

While on this subject we must express our grateful thanks to the Government for the liberal assistance given us for improving certain insanitary parts of the city. As the result of Government grants a very congested part of a Parsi locality has been opened up, and the Fata Talao an insanitary tank in close proximity to the city has been filled up. The Borevad, notorious for its congested and insanitary condition, has now more air and light than it previously enjoyed and when the scheme is carried through in its entirety, the Bora population will have all the blessings that a plentiful supply of good air and light can afford.

We beg also to state that we are taking steps to introduce Halalcore cess and more satisfactory disposal of night soil by burning. These measures, which we hope to see soon accomplished, will remove the causes of the complaints that the officers of the Sanitary Department have for some years laid at our doors. The site of the old Fata Talao, we expect to utilize for erecting a new market according to the latest sanitary requirements.

The Municipality have to note with pleasure that a Sanitary Association has been started in the city, and they have every hope that the efforts of this body will make the people appreciate more fully the benefits of the improvements already completed, and of those still to be undertaken by the Municipality.

With the assistance of the Government the Municipality have now a better staff for superintending the conservancy arrangements of the city and we beg to express a hope that the Government will continue to evince in the welfare of the city the same interest for years to come and help it by financial and expert assistance.

The question of closing the burial grounds existing near wells, from which water is constantly used for drinking and domestic purposes, has been before the Municipality for some time, but owing to the important issues involved, the Municipality have not been able to push it forward yet it is hoped that in the course of time, a solution of the difficulty will be reached, which will be acceptable to the religious sentiments of the Mahomedan population, while achieving the objects aimed at.

EDUCATIONAL WANTS.

The city labours under difficulties in matters Educational, for want of suitable school buildings. In order to meet our needs some charitable citizens have come forward with handsome donations and Your Excellency's Government have been pleased to make a special grant of Rs. 10,000 and as a result the construction of three school buildings will be taken in hand as soon as the plans and estimates are sanctioned. Yet much remains to be done, and although the Municipality have made every effort to raise its income by increased taxation, yet their financial condition is such that without further liberal assistance from Government they can not hope to do anything more in the near future. We hope Your Excellency will, as opportunity occurs, be pleased to take into consideration the needs of this city in regard to education.

ONE OF THE EARLIEST BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Your Excellency, this ancient city is one of the earliest possessions of the British Government in India, and its citizens have in trying times remained absolutely faithful to their rulers and have never been a source of anxiety or trouble to Government. It was formerly famous for its manufactures and for the thriving trade carried on by means of the sacred river on which it is built. All this has now changed owing to the competition with steam power and railways, and partly to the fact that the river is silted up over great parts of its course making navigation difficult, and as a result the city has lost much of its trade and with it its former prosperity. We humbly and respectfully commend for your Excellency's consideration the question of adopting measures likely to restore to the city at least a part of its lost trade, with the hope that with a revival of trade, the people of Broach will again enjoy the happiness and prosperity which formerly were theirs.

REPLY TO MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

Replying to the address, His Excellency said:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen,

I desire in the first place, on behalf of Lady Willingdon and myself, to express our thanks to you and to the citizens of Broach for the hospitable welcome to your ancient and historical city with which you have greeted us and for the kind expressions which you have been good enough to use in regard to us. It is true that our visit has been made to you at a time of anxiety and stress in public affairs, which necessarily makes exacting demands upon every citizen of the Empire, whether they are called upon to face their responsibilities in a public or in a private capacity. It is no small comfort and assistance to us in sustaining our share of these responsibilities to know that we can rely upon the sympathy and support of which you have assured us. The deep conviction of the justice of our cause and the serene confidence in its speedy victory which unite us all to-day may justly fortify us in confronting the gravity of the issues which are at stake and enable us to look to the future with an assured hope and courage.

Your city enjoys the distinction of being almost the oldest sea-port of Western India, and played an important part in the friendly relations of commerce between Asia and Europe when many of the great commercial ports of the world were unknown. Since those days the tides of commerce have ebbed and flowed and the great highways of trade have been many times diverted in the vicissitudes of conquest and discovery. But no city with such traditions should feel despondent of its future, however serious the difficulties by which it may from time to time be confronted, and in the rich cotton soil of Broach you have an inexhaustible asset which will always give you an entry into the markets of the world.

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION.

I regret that your efforts to secure an ample supply of good water have so far not been crowned with success. The Jonar Scheme is, as you are aware, being investigated by the Sanitary Engineer to Government and extensive boring operations are being carried out with this object. The results have not so far been satisfactory but they are being steadily preserfered in and I hope shortly to hear more favourable reports. When the scheme assumes a determinate form, your application for a grant-in-aid will be carefully considered with reference to the merits of the scheme, the competence of your own resources and the relative urgency of other demands of this nature which are then before Government.

It is a source of satisfaction to me to learn that you are now taking effective steps to place your conservancy arrangements on a sound footing. The formation of a Sanitary Association is an excellent measure, as such bodies can do much to educate public opinion towards a proper appreciation of the requirements of Hygiene. My Government have given you practical assistance in your efforts to improve your Public Health Establishment and will watch your further progress in this direction with sympathy and interest.

I can on this occasion only deal in general terms with the various objects for the attainment of which you appeal for pecuniary assistance. You can do much yourselves to establish a claim on the consideration of Government by prosecuting to the limits of your actual and potential resources the improvements, more particularly in the direction of better sanitation, which you have already in hand or which have been indicated to you as desirable.

You have alluded more particularly to the question of burial grounds in the vicinity of wells used for drinking and domestic purposes, and I trust that you will receive the support of all sections of the community in removing a manifest source of danger to the health of your community. Private interments in populous localities and so situated as to entail grave risk of contaminating the general water supply constitute an offence against the most elementary principles of hygiene, and should be reprobated not less by public opinion than by authority. Government are entitled to expect that the responsible leaders among the sections of the community who are primarily interested will exert their influence to overcome by persuasion and advice any reluctance, which can only be based on a failure to appreciate the grave evil which is entailed, to take voluntary and effective measures for its removal. I trust that this support will not be lacking to you in dealing with this urgent question.

PROVISION FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

I need not remind you that you have recently received substantial grants aggregating more than 1½ lakhs for the filling up of the Fata Talao, the improvement of the Boravad, and the opening up of congested areas. Indeed few Municipalities in the mofussil have been so liberally assisted. Government hope to be in a position to support you in making provision for the accommodation of your primary schools. But in regard to these and all other appeals for pecuniary assistance, it is necessary to add the proviso that the financial situation arising from the war places for the present serious restrictions upon the liberal intentions of my Government.

I have dealt frankly and candidly with your representations not from any failure to appreciate your difficulties but from a very genuine interest in your welfare. On the contrary I realise your difficulties fully and it is my deep desire to give you every encouragement to meet them with energy and resolution and in a spirit of loyal co-operation which sinks all selfish interest and all contentions of party in devotion to the common good.

With this final word of counsel and the assurance of my warmest sympathy and good will, I take my leave of you and wish you all success and prosperity.

REPLY TO DISTRICT BOARD'S ADDRESS.

His Excellency replied as follows to the address of the District Local Board which was read by Mr. Antoldas Hargovandas Jambusaria:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the District Local Board of Broach,

I have much pleasure in acknowledging the loyal and cordial welcome which you have extended to us on the occasion of this our first visit to your District. Let me assure you that, if you have been pleased to receive our visit, we have been equally gratified by this opportunity of making your acquaintance. Apart from the pleasure afforded to us by the sense of being welcome guests, of which we feel completely assured by the kind words which you have addressed to us, I attach the greatest importance to the privilege of meeting on terms of mutual understanding the leaders of the communities who look to my Government as in many respects the custodian of their interests, and of informing myself in the most direct manner of the conditions and requirements of their local administration.

But, while local interests are my more immediate concern, it is impossible to omit some reference to the great events now proceeding in the war which has involved so many Empires and States in actual hostilities and leaves none unaffected by its consequences. While we in this country can for the most part take little direct share in the military operations, except to follow with profound interest and admiration the gallant deeds of our soldiers and sailors and those of our allies, it is nevertheless open to and incumbent upon each one of us to contribute something to the ultimate victory of our arms. We can render valuable service to the troops in the field by our measures to alleviate the hardships of war and to provide for the wounded and the sick; we can present to our enemies a united front of resolution and of loyalty to our rulers and our allies in the fight; and—above all—we can, each of us in our several vocations, high or low, cheerfully and hopefully do the duty that lies immediately before him in the unshaken conviction that the cause of the right will prevail. I gladly accept your assurance, though indeed I did not require it to be assured, that you share to the full in the sentiments of confidence and devotion by which to-day every part of our Great Empire is united.

It was inevitable that the outbreak of hostilities should seriously affect the peaceful operations of commerce and agriculture. Yet after six months of war we can claim that, while the trading ships of our enemies have been swept from the seas and their warships share a similar fate when they leave the protection of their harbours, our own trade pursues its course with less injury than the most sanguine could have dared to predict. Your apprehensions that the agriculturists of your District would suffer heavily from the depreciation of cotton were not unnatural and I share in your gratification that our naval supremacy has secured the general safety of trade, that the prompt measures taken by Government to prevent violent fluctuations in the prices of staple commodities have had the desired effect, and that merchants and cultivators alike can look to the future with equanimity.

Apart from the important claims upon our solicitude which agriculture, especially in India, possesses, I have personal reasons for taking a keen interest in its advancement and in the welfare of the cultivating classes. The agriculturists of Broach are fortunate in possessing a soil of unsurpassed fertility but they have also earned for themselves a well merited reputation for skill and industry. Such a community as yours, at once enlightened and practical, can do much by applying to the local conditions of India the methods and materials of modern science, and not only for yourselves but also as an example and stimulus to less progressive labourers in the same field. You do not require my assurance that the Agricultural Department of Government is always ready to second your efforts by advice and administration.

IMPROVEMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS.

After the actual operations of husbandry, the question of greatest moment to the farmer is the means of placing his produce on the market. Consequently you naturally attach great value to the improvement of communications, which is particularly your concern as members of the District Local Board. The opening of the Broach-Jambusar Railway and the extension of his Highness the Gaekwar's line from Dabhoi to Jambusar mark a great advance in this direction. The extension to Kavi does not at present offer favourable prospects and that to Tankaria Bunder requires further investigation in the light of the effect upon traffic of the new line. This project, together with that of a light railway between Broach and Dehej, have been proposed for examination by a railway expert to be deputed by the Railway Board, but this enquiry has had to be deferred as the Board are not at present in a position to depute a State Railway Engineer for the purpose.

As regards the provincialization of the road from Surat to Broach, I may inform you that comprehensive programmes for the provincialization of Local Board roads have been called for from all Districts, and in determining the order of urgency in which this policy should be carried out your present request will be carefully considered.

I am glad to receive your acknowledgments of the practical sympathy shown by my Government with your measures to provide for education. You have lately received an allotment of Rs. 35,500 for buildings and Rs. 4,500 for equipment and this will doubtless be of substantial assistance to you.

Let me conclude by thanking you once more for your kindly welcome and by assuring you that we shall take away with us pleasant memories of our visit and an even greater interest in hearing of your progress and prosperity.

Lady Willingdon then visited the J. N. Petit Parsi Girls' School and replying to the address of welcome thanked the girls for knitting and other work they were doing in connection with the War Fund.

The Zenana Hospital for women was also visited. Other items on the programme were tea with the Thakore Saheb of Kerwada and a garden party of the Thakor of Amod. In the evening their Excellencies left for Surat.

LORD WILLINGDON AT AHMEDABAD.

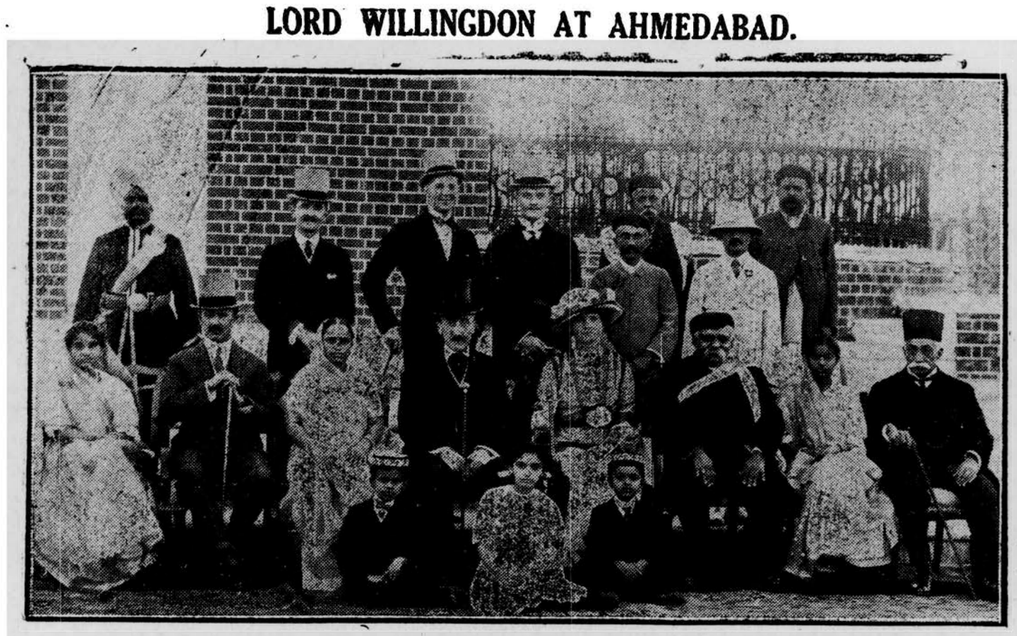

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

A group photograph of their Excellencies at Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal's House.

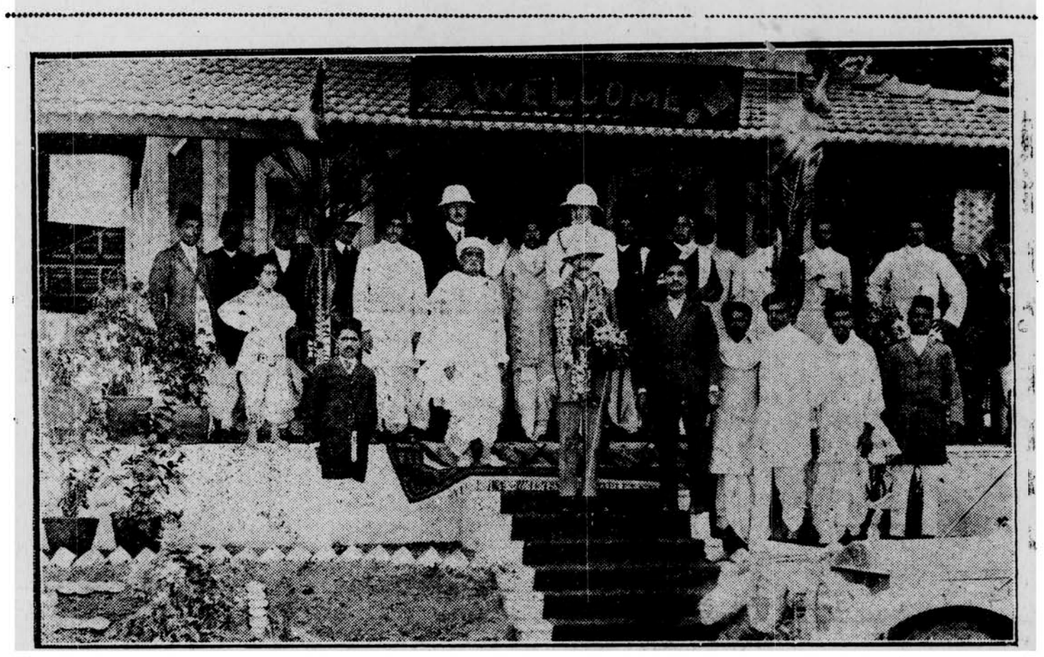

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

His Excellency at the Hindusthan Oil Mills, standing by his side is Mr. Y. C. Pandit, oil-expert to the Government of Bombay.

FAREWELL DINNER TO SIR H. BUTLER.

RAJA OF MAHMUDABAD'S APPRECIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 15.

The Raja of Mahmudabad gave a dinner to Sir Harcourt Butler on Saturday at which there were numerous guests. The Raja in proposing the toast of the guest made a graceful allusion to the close personal relations which have subsisted between himself and his house and Sir Harcourt Butler for over twenty years past. He said that the secret of Sir Harcourt's success in his official career lay in the fact that he realised the importance of bringing about good relations between the better class of Indians and Europeans and he knew how to achieve it. Continuing the Raja said:—His Excellency the Viceroy in selecting Sir Harcourt as the next Lieutenant-Governor of Burma had perhaps in his mind to send there a Lieutenant-Governor well-fitted to carry out the great work of reform which is such a vital necessity of that province of the Indian Empire. There is much work to be done in Burma. Sir Harcourt Butler with his driving power would do it thoroughly and well.

In reply Sir Harcourt after referring to his friendship with the Raja and his family said, no place in India could ever be to him as Lucknow has been. No place, he continued, can ever hold my heart in the same way. I confess that the prospect of Burma fascinates me but there can only be one Lucknow. The chief share of any success on bringing about social meetings between Europeans and Indians was due to, Sir Harcourt Butler said, to Lady Butler, who greatly regretted her inability to come to Lucknow and on her behalf and his own, tendered his thanks to the Raja Saheb for all the kindness and hospitality shown by him.

SEQUEL TO A MUNICIPAL ELECTION

ALLEGED PERJURY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 15.

Mr. Gordon, Assistant Collector, to-day began the hearing of the charge of perjury preferred against Mohan Bulakidass, a pearl merchant of Poona City, and two others, named Krishnaji Ganesh Vaikar and Captain Mohomed Khan, Honorary Magistrate, for statements made on oath before the District Judge of Poona in the course of the hearing of evidence in a case in which the election of Mohun Byulakidass, as a member of the Poona City Municipality, was set aside by Mr. Fawcett, District Judge of Poona, on the ground that one of the proxies used, that of a woman named Bhagabhai Kom Jinappa, was a forgery, as the woman had been dead nine years previous to its use.

The matter was sent to the police for investigation when it was discovered that the alleged proxy of the woman Bhagabhai bore a thumb impression similar to that of a man named Janardhan Somnath Naik. The alleged perjury of the accused consisted in their declaring on oath that the dead woman Bhagabai had set her thumb impression to the proxy in their presence.

Formal evidence was given to-day in the course of the hearing.

RISE IN PRICE OF FOODSTUFFS IN THE PUNJAB.

WORKSHOP EMPLOYEES' DEPUTATION TO THE L.-G.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 15.

On Saturday afternoon a huge deputation numbering at least ten thousand composed mostly of the Railway Workshop employees, waited on the Lieutenant-Governor at Government House with a view to seeking some relief from the Government from distress caused to the working classes owing to the inordinate price of food stuffs. It is reported that Sir Michael O'Dwyer sent an intimation to the deputation that a reply would be sent to-day.

LAHORE, Feb. 15.

Regarding the deputation of the masses that waited upon the Lieut.-Governor on Saturday afternoon with a view to alleviate the distress caused by the present high prices; the "Civil and Military Gazette" after mentioning the fact that the crop now in ground is being purchased at prices beyond the dreams of the agriculturists a year or two ago, says that the situation is serious, not to say critical, and it demands the immediate attention of those in authority.

RISE IN PRICE OF WHEAT.

COMPETITION BETWEEN EXPORT FIRMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Feb. 15.

The price of wheat has gone up considerably and it is feared that it will go still higher. At present it is selling at Rs. 6-12 per maund. This is due to competition between export firms who, it is said, have taken a contract to supply the Government with a certain quantity of wheat. Flour mills are constantly buying to keep the mills working all day. The poor especially are feeling the pinch.

Indian manufacturers will visit Lahore in connection with a sample exhibition of German and Austrian goods which will be opened after March 1st and will remain open for about ten days.

CORPORATION & IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

PRESENT POLICY CONDEMNED.

THE CASE FOR THE TRUST.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS' SPEECHES.

The Bombay Corporation yesterday continued the discussion on Dr. Master's Resolution protesting against the present policy of the Improvement Trust, and the debate was postponed on the suggestion of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla. Thereafter the Corporation proceeded with the February Agenda and disposed of all the items that were ready.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Preseident, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, being in the chair.

The Corporation resumed the debate on the following proposition moved by Dr. D. B. Master:—

"That in view of the fact that the Corporation have repeatedly failed to induce the City Improvement Trust to undertake some very urgently needed improvements of some of the most insanitary slums ,scattered over the most thickly populated areas of the City, before taking in hand any more big ambitious street schemes, the Corporation are now constrained to consider it their duty, in the interests of the long suffering public and of public health, to enter a respectful but emphatic protest against the present policy of that body to continue to widen and extend existing roads and build new and big avenues, in spite of the various representations and protests of the Corporation, the local press and the public for the improvement of the slums, and that the President be requested to communcate this resolution to the Chairman of the Improvement Trust, with a request that the Trust will be good enough to reconsider their present policy, the adoption of which has done very little towards realising the expectations raised of substantially improving the health conditions of the City, notwithstanding more than 12 years' steady work and efforts in that direction and in spite of an expenditure of more than three crores of rupees."

Dr. Master, continuing his speech, said that before proceeding further, he wished to say in fairness and justice to the Trust that he, for the moment, did not deny the benefit conferred on the city by the construction of large trunk roads. But the question was whether the construction of these large trunk roads had conferred a benefit on the city commensurate with the amount of money, time and energy spent on these roads. It was believed by a large majority of the public that if the Trust had devoted greater energy to the improvement of slums, the benefit to the health of the city would have been greater. He did not know whether the Chairman of the Trust would agree with what had been pointed out by their Health Officer several times, namely, that if the Trust had undertaken the improvement of slums "represented" by the Corporation, by this time the improvement in the health of the city would have been considerable. This was not only the opinion of their Health Officer, but it was also the opinion of their Commissioner, of the Corporation, of the public and of almost the whole of the vernacular press of this city. The main complaint was that the Trust had spent enormous sums of money on roads as compared with what was spent on the slums. From the figures supplied to him, they would see that the Trust had spent Rs. 5,92,07,000 on roads, whereas they had spent only Rs. 1,76,11,000 on improvement schemes. The figures spoke for themselves and required no comment.

In conclusion, Dr. Master said that if the members thought that the proposition was couched in harsh terms, he was quite prepared to modify it in the form of a reminder, instead of a protest, if the Chairman of the Trust gave them an assurance that in the future a large portion of the Trust's resources of Rs. 95,00,000 would be spent on the improvement of the slums because it was high time that something should be done in that direction. It was also high time that they should approach Government for increased representation on the Trust. He was prepared to go to the length of withdrawing his proposition if the Chairman of the Trust gave an assurance that at least Rs. 50 lakhs out of the 95 lakhs would be spent on the slums.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji seconded the proposition, reserving his remarks.

MAJOR GLEN-LISTON.

Major W. Glen-Liston said: It is with diffidence that I rise to say a few words on the proposal which is now before the Corporation because as has happened on a previous occasion I feel that some member may stigmatise my remarks by saying that they are made by one of those crooked-minded Government Officers who are always biased. You will perhaps, therefore, allow me to point out that the Improvement Trust is not a Government concern and does not require the help of a humble Government servant like myself to support its policy, a policy which I hope will be amply vindicated by our Corporation representatives on that Board. I have been constained to speak on this subject, not in the interests of Government, nor yet in those of the Improvement Trust, but solely with the good intention of preventing my friend and colleague Dr. Master and this Corporation from committing a grievous blunder in addressing the Chairman of the Improvement Trust in the manner suggested in this resolution. I hope after I have explained the situation that either Dr. Master will withdraw the resolution altogether or so amend it at least that it is likely to be treated with greater respect by the Improvement Trust Board.

Mr. President, it seems to me that this resolution can be divided into two portions, a first part which is an expression of opinion as to the policy which the Improvement Trust should adopt in the future, viz: that they should concentrate their efforts on the slums and give up attempts at development in other directions and, a second part which is a statement that the policy of the Trust, which was brought into existence after the outbreak of plague in the city with the object of ameliorating the health of its inhabitants, has been a failure because that object has not been attained.

Now, Mr. President, it is quite reasonable to expect that members of this Corporation should hold different opinions on the policy of the Trust but we all must be unanimous on a statement of fact if care is taken to verify that fact. I propose therefore first to examine that portion of this proposition which purports to be a statement of fact and, if I can show that the statement is incorrect, then I trust that Dr. Master will at least modify this portion of his proposition.

Mr. President, you are aware that plague appeared in Bombay towards the end of 1896 and that shortly afterwards arrangements were made for the formation of the Improvement Trust which was founded with the object of making new streets, opening out crowded localities, reclaiming lands to provide for the expansion of the city and the construction of sanitary dwellings for the poor. It is true that these works were to be undertaken with the hope of improving the health of the city. The Trust came into being towards the end of 1898 and the foundation-stone of the first block of buildings in connection with their first scheme (1st Nagpada Improvement Scheme) was laid in November 1899. Four chawls were completed and occupied in 1901.

IMPROVEMENT IN HEALTH.

The first five years, after the outbreak of plague, was thus occupied in what may be termed the preliminary work of the Improvement Trust. During these five years the death-rate in the city steadily rose from 40.71 in 1896 to the high figure of 96.55 in 1900. Coincidently with the completion of the first operations of the Trust, that is from the year 1901, the death-rate of the city has steadily declined first to 76.66 in 1901, then to 65.09 in 1903, to 54.07 in 1906, to 35.66 in 1909, to 33.65 in 1914. No one, with these figures before him, can possibly state that there has not been a substantial improvement in the health of of the city since the Improvement Trust was founded.

Now, Mr. President, I do not wish you to think for a moment that I attribute this remarkable improvement in the health of the city to the operations of the Improvement Trust alone. I am well aware that there have been other agencies at work which have largely contributed to this end but there can be no doubt that the Trust has contributed its quota to the general improvement in the health of the city.

Mr. Orr has clearly shown in his lecture on the density of population in Bombay that, as we might have expected, where the density of the population is great and the buildings closely huddled together there the death-rate is high. He has mapped out a central congested area in the city where generally the death-rate in each of the districts of the city, which form a part of this congested area, are above the average for the city as a whole. This is the general rule, but in 1914 there were three exceptional districts in this congested area in which the death-rate was below the average of the city, viz: Market, Dhobi Talao and 1st Nagpada, just those districts in fact where the Improvement Trust have carried out their scheme of improvement.

To some this would be ample evidence of the betterment in the health of the city effected by the Trust, but Mr. Orr has gone further and shown that the mortality rates in the Trust's chawls which now accommodate a population of more than 16,500 persons is well below that of the corresponding Municipal sections in which they are situated. There are however two exceptions. The Paltan Road huts which are placed in an unhealthy locality and the Princess Street chawls which are inhabited by a class of persons of much lower social standing than the general poulation of the district in which they are situated. Moreover this latter section has greatly benefitted by the operations of the Trust so that, as I have pointed out, the general death-rate in the section is exceptionally low. Under these circumstances Mr. President, I do not envy you the task which you are requested to undertake in this proposition, namely, to communicate this Resolution to the Chairman of the Improvement Trust "with the request that the Trust will be good enough to reconsider their present policy the adoption of which has done very little towards realising the expectations raised of substantially improving the health conditions of the city" etc. You have been asked to put your name to a statement of fact which I think I have shown is not a fact. I feel sure that neither Dr. Master nor the Corporation desire to place you in a hole.

Having shown that there is no truth in the statement that the health of the city has not substantially improved since the Trust come into effective operation and that some part of this improvement must be attributed to the policy of the Trust there seems to be little reason to suggest any modification of that policy.

MISTAKES ADMITTED.

I am sure that even the officers of the Trust will admit that in the past mistakes have been made. There is an old English saying—I believe there is a similar one in Guzerati too—to the effect that we learn by our mistakes. The Improvement Trust Board have learned by their mistakes. One of the first lessons they learned was that the policy now suggested by Dr. Master is a mistaken policy. It was the policy adopted by them in their first scheme, the 1st Nagpada Improvement Scheme. That was a scheme to deal with an intensely insanitary area by the method which Dr. Master recommends. The method has the one advantage that it is thorough, but the cost is prohibitive. The Trust lost heavily but the property owners and the Municipality have more than gained what the Trust lost. The Trust paid for the properties they acquired in connection with this scheme many times the gross municipal assessed annual value of the properties and recovered in rentals and by the sale of the materials of which the houses were constructed, only a small fraction of the estimated value of the buildings. One of the worst features of this policy is this, that in view of the fact that high prices are paid for rotten, dilapidated buildings, the value of other house property is increased in sympathy with the result that rents are raised and the cost of living increased. Improvement conducted in these lines has been shown to be a mistake and I think few will disagree with this finding. Now the Trust is conducting an experiment in dealing with slum areas by a less thorough, but by still a prohibitively costly method. We await the judgment of experience on this new plan.

The alternative policy to that suggested by Dr. Master is the one which must be accepted by all who have studied the subject. It is the policy which is adopted in other countries where Improvement Trusts have been longer in existence than our Trust in Bombay and where similar problems have been dealt with and where these Trusts have learned by their mistakes. Experience has taught them that it is a wise policy to encourage people to leave congested areas by developing the land beyond these congested areas; by affording easy, rapid and cheap communication from these well planned and well laid out suburbs to the business centres, and by assisting the development of educational and social institutions in these suburbs. By these means people are attracted to the rural as opposed to the urban areas with the result that property which possessed a purely fictitious value in the slums assumes a true value, and rents in consequence are not abnormally high. The slums can then be purchased at a reasonable cost, and generally disappear, not by the direct, but by the indirect action of the Trust. The people meantime have been taught that it is an advantage to live in open, clean, tidy and picturesque surroundings rather than in stinking hovels. The health is therefore improved. That is the policy which I favour and which is favoured, I believe, by the majority of the members of the Improvement Trust Board.

The example that Dr. Master gave of the Tardeo and Parel Chawls goes to prove that facilities for communication with business centres, the existence of schools, clubs, places of worship, hospitals and theatres in Lamington Road (in which I include the Mathew Road and Chunam Kiln Road schemes) which has provided a new and broad communication from Queen's Road into what was formerly known as Gilder Street. The net loss on this scheme is 6½ lakhs, and I defy any body to argue that it has not been worth the money. neighbourhood attract people to this neighbourhood. Parel possesses hardly one of these attractions for the people, while Tardeo has nearly all. No wonder there is a great demand for houses in Tardeo despite the fact that they are dearer and less sanitary while there is a smaller demand for the Parel houses, although they are cheaper and more sanitary. This condition will exist so long as the roads to Parel are so narrow and the traffic is so great that the tram cars take nearly an hour to cover a distance of five miles, and so long as the social and educational institutions, I have just mentioned, are not encouraged to develop there.

MR. HATCH'S REPLY.

Mr. G. W. Hatch, said:—I cannot believe that Dr. Masters' proposition will find favour with this Corporation for the good reason that the Improvement Trust in spending money on the making of new and improved roads is doing work that otherwise would have to be done by the Corporation, and inasmuch as the Improvement Trust funds are partly supplied by Government, it follows that you are getting the new roads the city requires partly at the expense of Government.

That the city does require new and improved roads no one can doubt who has followed the various debates held in this hall any time within the last two years. There was a particularly interesting discussion on the Municipal Commissioner's proposals for new roads in Mahim, and in the course of that discussion Sir Pherozeshah Mehta stated that he was in favour of leaving all such works to the Improvement Trust, which—he remarked—had been specially created for the purpose.

However the Corporation would no doubt like to hear the answer to Dr. Master's question: What have the Improvement Trust done to improve the health conditions of the city? I will supply it.

We have housed 44,000 of the city's population on Trust Estates, that is to say in well-built houses, with ample light and ventilation, sufficient open spaces around, and modern sanitary conveniences. Does Dr. Master believe that this has had no effect on the health of the city? We have done more. We have filled up 400 acres of low-lying ground in different parts of the Island—at Gowalia Tank, Agripada, Nowroji Hill, Dadar and Matunga. A further 200 acres is now being filled up. Does Dr. Master ask us to believe that the conversion of 400 acres of mosquito-breeding swamps into sweet land suitable for building has had no effect on the health of the city? If it is a fact—as I understand it is—that the vital statistics of Bombay have shown considerable and continuous improvement during the last few years, then I claim no inconsiderable share in that improvement for the operations of the Improvement Trust.

AN OLD CRITICISM.

Dr. Master's motion repeats once more the old criticism that the Trust is neglecting the slums in order to provide funds for fine avenues. I am glad to have this opportunity of meeting that criticism. In order to meet it effectively I have had the various scheme undertaken by the Trust since its inception classified into four main categories—not under the names given in our Act in which any scheme proposed by the Municipal Commissioner is labelled an Improvement scheme, while every scheme undertaken by the Trust is called a Street scheme—but into four classes distinguished from one another in accordance with the main object for which each scheme was designed. I am sure my fellow Trustees will testify to the fairness of my classification.

In the first category I place the housing scheme, i.e., Trust chawls for the poor, and police accommodation schemes. We have completed chawls capable of accommodating 17,000 persons, and buildings for the police capable of accommodating 2,000 more. In all—including our semi-permanent huts—we have provided sanitary accommodation for 20,000 persons—20,000 taken out of the slums of Bombay.

My second category includes all those schemes which were designed *chiefly* with the object of providing additional building sites. These schemes represent the most numerous and the most important of the Trust's operations. They include the Colaba Reclamation, the development of the Government vested lands (e.g. at Marine Lines, Hornby Road, Wellington Lines, and Chaupatty), and the development of the Corporation's vested lands, notably of the Agripada Estate, originally an unhealthy swamp, now converted into a valuable building estate, from which this Corporation will get a handsome revenue in the future. In the same category come also three great schemes in the North of the Island, the Parel Street or Suparibag scheme, and the Dadar-Matunga and Matunga-Sion schemes. These three schemes between them cover nearly 950 acres, a great proportion of which was paddy field or marsh and has had to be reclaimed. North of Dadar we have already commenced to lay out the future garden suburb of Bombay.

In my third category I put the schemes designed chiefly for providing additional means of communication. They are Princess Street, Sandhurst Road, Lamington Road, and Sydenham Road. As regards the first two it is indeed a question whether they should come into this category. They were specifically designed—as most of my colleagues on the Trust are aware—to remedy the defective ventilation of the parts of the city they traversed and it is a fact that their alignment was not laid down on a consideration of the requirements of traffic, but in order to cut through and demolish as many slums as possible. A mere recital of the plague spots traversed by Princess Street will show that this is so. Chandanwadi, Patakwadi, Raswadi, Anobawadi and Kitchen Garden; these are mere names to us now, but fifteen years ago they were places that loomed very large in the eyes of your Health Officer. Rightly speaking the Princess Street scheme is a slum demolition scheme. The Sydenham Road scheme, as you all know, passes through a very congested locality, and cleans up on its way the "represented" area of Memonwada. There remains out of our four street schemes only the

ABOLISHING PLAGUE SPOTS.

In the fourth and last category I put those schemes designed with the object of abolishing outright certain of the worst plague spots in the city. They are five in number; 1st Nagpada, Mandvi-Koliwada, Bhatwadi, Nowroji Hill and East Agripada. Taken together they cover an area of 117 acres, and being as they are true examples of the out-and-out slum demolition method, I am sure the contemplation of them will warm the hearts of slum reformers of the school of Dr. Master. It should also warm the hearts—as it has undoubtedly filled the pockets—of the owners of slum property; for it is a fact that has been proved over and over again that the demolition of slum property involves an immediate rise in the value of *other* slum property, unless—and this is the crux of the slum problem—the surplus population dishoused in consequence of the slum demolition is carried right out of the congested area and located in the suburbs.

So much for the schemes already undertaken by the Trust. It is a record of which we have no reason to be ashamed and I assert without fear of contradiction that it is a record of work that has effected a great and permanent improvement in the health of the city.

1,200 ACRES OF SLUMS.

But it may be said: It is all very well to claim credit for what has been done in the past: how about the present and the future? You are proposing to spend 88 lakhs on the widening of Parel Road, which money would be better spent in making a further attack upon the slums.. Well, in view of the fact that our proposals for the widening of Parel Road are down for discussion in this month's agenda it is unnecessary—and would be waste of time—for me to detail now the reasons that have led the Trustees to put forward those proposals. We have ample reasons and I have already supplied the President with various reports containing the arguments in favour of our proposals. But without now going into a defence of the Parel Road Scheme I will give you our reasons for deciding not to take up for the present any further slum demolition schemes We fully recognize the evils of the existing slums and the need for improving them. The Chairman, Mr. Orr, has expended a great deal of time and energy in exploring the Bombay slums and investigating the problem of how best to tackle them. In a report he presented to the Trust shortly before he went on leave he stated that the slum area in Bombay City that ought to be 'represented' under the Improvement Trust Act covered not less than 1,200 acres. From the estimates that had been prepared for dealing with the areas already 'represented' to the Trust he found that the average cost per acre of dealing with slum areas according to the wholesale demolition, or Liverpool method, i.e., the method adopted by the Trust at the Nagpada and elsewhere, was 1½ lakhs per acre. A simple sum shows that that 1,500 lakhs of rupees is required for making a clean sweep of the Bombay slums. Clearly some modification in our method of dealing with slums was called for. Mr. Orr looked about him and studied various systems. He was particularly attracted to the Birmingham system. The Birmingham system is very attractive to the zealous reformer—less so to the property owner—the gist of it being to throw the whole cost of slum improvement on the owner of the slum property! In Birmingham itself it works admirably. The slums there are generally courts or alleys formed by a number of houses belonging to one and the same owner. The Health Officer—who at Birmingham has charge of these operations—calls upon the owner to improve his property, to put in additional windows and modern sanitary conveniences , or to pull down one of his houses so as to let others have more light and air—and he threatens to issue a closing order against the whole of the property unless the owner complies. Of course the owner complies. The slum is improved, and the Corporation doesn't spend a penny! It will be at once apparent that this system is not applicable as it stands in Bombay. Here each house has at least one owner, sometimes more, and it is very rarely possible for a house-owner to let more light and air into his house or provide more open space about it within the boundaries of his own property. However Mr. Orr decided to try as an experiment an adaptation of the Birmingham system. That experiment is now being carried out at Undria Street. We are dealing with the Undria Street property as the Health Officer at Birmingham might deal with it, cutting out obstructive houses, providing open spaces and modern sanitary accommodation for the remaining houses. But we are doing this largely at our own expense, in a few cases only have we been able to arrange for the house-holders to do anything. The result of this experiment will be visible within three or four months. The main thing we want to discover is whether the scheme will prove a sufficient success financially to justify us in taking up further areas and dealing with them on the same lines. I am not prepared to hazard an opinion. If it is a success undoubtedly we shall go on and tackle other slums on the same lines. In the meantime I invite the members of this Corporation to go to Undria Street and see these interesting slum-mending operations in progress.

SLUM-ENDER OR SLUM-MENDER.

There is one point I wish to insist on. Whether you are a believer in the Liverpool system, or in the Birmingham system, whether you are a slum-ender or a slum-mender, you must recognize that you are not getting at the root of the evil unless you take the surplus population of your slums right out of the congested area. It is not enough to turn them out of one slum into another,—as we have done in Bombay in the past,—that only puts up rents and enhances the value of slum property; making your next venture so much more expensive than your last. You must recognise in Bombay,—as Liverpool and Birmingham have recognised,—that the surplus population of the slums must be got out of the congested area and housed in the suburbs. Liverpool, while it has not hesitated to spend nearly three-quarters of a million sterling in ten years on demolishing slums and building Corporation tenements, is equally lavish in its expenditure on broad roads and is constructing avenues 120 feet in width to lead out into its suburbs in all directions. Birmingham,—the first important town in England to make town-planning schemes for its suburbs,—has provided as the backbone of these schemes numerous roads 100 feet wide to be constructed at the sole cost of the Corporation. These towns are fortunate in having suburbs ready for the builder. Here in Bombay we are handicapped by the fact that an immense deal of work must be done before building land can be made available in our suburban area. That work the Trust have been doing in the north of the island for the past six or seven years. It may require another six or seven years or even twice that time to bring our schemes to maturity. But when these schemes have been brought to maturity, when we have housed north of Lalbagh 1,00,000 or 1,50,000 of your middle-class population,—housed them as we intend to house them, not in chawls and five-storied tenement buildings, but in self-contained cottages and two-storied bungalows with ample open spaces and recreation grounds about them,—then even its bitterest critics will be forced to acknowledge that the Improvement Trust has effected a very great and far-reaching change for the better in the conditions of life in this city of Bombay.

A TIME-SAVING PROPOSAL.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla was the next speaker. He said that personally he would be very glad if they did not proceed with the discussion of this general question but confined themselves to the main issue, which would come before them next month, as to what should be the future policy of the Trust regarding the construction of roads. He did not know whether any useful purpose would be served by their going on with the discussion of Dr. Master's proposition. Major Liston had admitted that they had made mistakes, and the issue the City Trust had to decide was whether they would mend their ways now or whether they would continue their mistakes. which issue would come before the Corporation in a clear and distinct form. The Trust had notified to them two purely new road widening schemes, which had none of the advantages Mr. Hatch had just laid stress on. These were, as he said, road-widening schemes and the entire surplus of the Trust, which was estimated at 95 lakhs, was to be spent on the widening of a 80 feet road to one of 120 feet, when even according to Mr. Orr there was no immediate necessity for doing so He would therefore prefer, if the Corporation were so inclined, to move that the consideration of this question underlying Dr Master's proposition be put off for two months, in order to enable the Corporation to consider the main issue clearly and distinctly, namely, whether the entirely available resources of the Trust should be again hypothecated in widening an already wide road without any need, or whether the much belated and primary duty imposed upon the Trust by the legislature should be carried out. He was sorry that this debate had come on at this stage, for it was not right that on a general question the Corporation should be asked to divide. The issue ought to be decided on the basis whether the Corporation, as representatives of the City, would approve of the further widening of the Parel Road, or whether they would call upon the Trust—whatever their representation might be worth—to devote its energies to the improvement of slums. A gread deal had been made by Major Liston and Mr. Hatch of the prohibitive cost and he could give a complete answer to these two gentlemen, but he asked whether it was not desirable to postpone the further consideration of this question for the reasons he had stated.

Mr. J. A. Wadia remarked that the best thing would be to withdraw the proposition.

Sir Ibrahim pointed out that a postponement would not commit them to anything. He asked for a postponement to save public time.

Mr. Hatch observed that he would consent to a postponement if it was going to be for six months.

Sir Ibrahim said he was willing to make it three months, and he added that if this question was not postponed he would speak for more than an hour; as the question was of paramount importance to the health of the city. They would have again the same discussion on their committee's report, and he asked whether they preferred to have two debates on one question.

Mr. Jamshedji Wadia said that either Dr Master should withdraw the proposition or they should proceed with the discussion. That was his idea.

The President:—Yes, that is your idea.

The members here expressed a desire to postpone this matter for three months, but Mr. Jamshedji Wadia intervened again, and said that they must discuss this question, and influence their colleagues.

Sir Ibrahim thereupon said he took it that the wish of the gentlemen sitting on the left of the President was that on this issue there should be two debates instead of one. He was glad to find that those who were always very emphatic on the question of saving public time were forcing two debates on one issue.

A WAY OUT.

Mr. J. B. Petit suggested that the best way out of it was that the President should adjourn the January meeting and they should proceed with the February agenda. On Thursday this item could be postponed by carrying it to the end of the agenda.

Dr. N. H. Sukhia pointed out that the last-mentioned course could not be adopted under their rules of debate.

Sir Ibrahim said that if he got an assurance that they would carry it, he would move an amendment for postponement himself.

This remark caused laughter on Mr. Jamshedji Wadia's side, whereupon Sir Ibrahim said that if members understood their rules of procedure, they would not be so amused. If he moved an adjournment and that amendment was lost, he would lose his right of speech and he did not wish to lose that right.

The President said he would adjourn the January meeting at this stage, as he thought it right to give the members some time to think over the matter.

DELAY AT LEVEL CROSSINGS.

The Corporation then proceeded to discuss items on the February agenda and Dr. M. C. Javle, in accordance with a previous notice of motion, moved:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to ascertain whether it is a fact that there is a standing order of Government requiring the Railway companies not to detain the vehicular traffic over their Railways for more than 7 minutes, whether the standing order is carried out by the Railway companies, and if not, he be requested to put himself in communication with the companies inviting their attention to the fact and to report the result to the Corporation."

Dr. Javle said that the public were very much inconvenienced in the northern part of the island by the railway companies not following this rule.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar seconded the proposition.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla said from his personal experience at times people were made to wait for half an hour or more, even though there was no train on the lines.

Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy endorsed all that had been said by the previous speakers.

Mr. H. P. Mody thought that a very strong representation should be made to the railway companies, and if that were not paid attention to, they should convene a public meeting.

Mr. D. E. Wacha agreed with Mr. Mody that they should create public opinion in the matter, and said that in the nineties he and Dr Blaney had succeeded in the case of the Byculla level-crossing by creating public opinion.

The Commissioner said that this was a very difficult question, and to deal with this problem they must rush on with the work of over-bridges.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried, and the meeting adjourned until Thursday.

THE GREMIO PORTUGUEZ.

SUCCESSFUL DANCE AT THE RINK.

The Annual Dance of the Gremio Portuguez of Bombay was held at the Skating Rink on Sunday, at which the popularity of this annual fixture was once again evidenced by the great turn out of ladies and gentlemen of the Portuguese Community and a sprinkling of guests. The hall was tastefully decorated and in its back ground was hung the Portuguese flag in front of which were placed on easels pretty pannelled portraits of their Britannic Majesties and of Dr. Manoel de Arriaga, the President of the Portuguese Republic. The latter portrait is a recent presentation to the Gremio Portuguez from the President of the Portuguese Republic and bears his autograph. His Excellency the Portuguese Consul was unavoidably absent, and a telegram was received by the Honorary Secretary of the Institution from his Excellency the Governor-General of Goa, regretting his inability to be present. The services were profuse and the hall of the rink was filled to the brink and displayed a lovely picture of dances inspired by an excellent orchestra that was provided for the occasion. Dancing was kept up till 3 o'clock in the morning with enthusiasm and ended to the strains of the Portuguese Anthem, God Save the King and Rule Britannia.

THE TREATMENT OF NERVE WEAKNESS BY TEACHING BRAIN CONTROL. *

A REMARKABLE BOOK FOR NERVE-SUFFERERS.

There are not a few men and women who, though apparently in fairly good health, really suffer from nerve-weakness or nervous exhaustion, though their looks belie their suffering.

To tell such people why they are ill, and how they can help themselves to become well, is the object of a most interesting book by Dr. Roger Vittoz, the well-known authority on nervous disorders.

He points out that many suffer agonies from innumerable painful and depressing symptoms, while others exhibit merely changes in mind and character. Thus, some who were active, cheerful and sociable, become indolent, morose and shun society; others become apathetic and unable to work or concentrate their attention for any time; they lose interest in life and give way to sudden fits of irritability and anger, alternating with sadness and despair.

THE CAUSE OF NERVE-WEAKNESS.

Dr. Vittoz is convinced that this is all due to a lack of brain control, which prevents the sufferer from concentrating his attention on any particular subject, leaves him at the mercy of his morbid ideas, and makes all effort exceedingly painful.

By securing brain control, Dr. Vittoz shows how all these conditions can be overcome.

To obtain this control, however, and enable the will-power to act, the nerve-cells must be thoroughly nourished, for as Dr. Vittoz writes: "Every neurasthenic lacks will-power."

Now, neurasthenia and all nervous conditions are preceded by a waste of the body's phosphorus, as a physician has written in "The Medical Times." The phosphorus, the potent source of the health of the nerves, has been drained away by excess of work, worry, dissipation, etc. To nourish the nerve-cells, therefore, the phosphorus must be restored by a food containing a large quantity of easily absorbed phosphorus., "The ideal food for feeding the nerve-cells and exciting the will-power to vigorous action is Sanatogen," to use the words of a physician in "The Medical Press and Circular."

THE FIRST STEP TO HEALTH.

What Sanatogen does the doctor states in the following terms: "Sanatogen possesses nutritive qualities of the highest value. It is easily absorbed, and has an immediate and remarkable effect shown by a steady increase of weight, muscular strength and energy. The patient sleeps, his energy of mind and body is restored, and he loses his depression of spirits."

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*"The Treatment of Neurasthenia by Teaching Brain Control," by Dr. Roger Vittoz (Longmans, Green & Co., London.)

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FIRST GREAT NAVAL BATTLE.

GERMAN SQUADRON'S COMPLETE ROUT.

SINKING OF THE BLUCHER.

(Later than the Mail.)

The following graphic details of the greatest naval battle of the present war, which was fought in the North Sea on the 24th of January, resulting in the complete rout of the German raiding squadron, the sinking of the enemy's warship, Blucher and damage to several others, appear in the Continental edition of the "Daily Mail," of Jan. 26. Its naval correspondent Mr. H. H. Wilson writes:—

For the first time in this war or in any war Dreadnoughts have been matched against Dreadnoughts. In the battle of the Falkland Islands two British battle cruisers met and destroyed two older German armoured cruisers. On Sunday in the North Sea Vice-Admiral Beatty, the victor of Heligoland, with five British battle cruisers, three mounting the 13.5in. gun and the other two the 12in., met and shattered two German battle cruisers and sank a very powerful German armoured cruiser.

WHAT THE GERMANS TRIED.

The British battle cruisers were accompanied by light cruisers and a destroyer flotilla—which will probably prove to be the famous Third, which has already taken part in so many fights under Commodore Tyrwhitt, the destroyer admiral, whose flag flies in the Arethusa. The Germans had similar squadrons in company.

It is practically certain that they were on their way to repeat their shelling of Yarmouth and their bombardment of the Hartlepools, Whitby and Scarborough, against some other British coast town. There was to have been more slaughter of civilians and women; more wanton destruction; followed by the retreat of the offending ships before the British could get on their track or cut them off.

SUDDEN FRIGHT.

The weather was foggy and misty. The German cruisers would be steaming at a fast pace, probably 24 knots or so, for the Blucher's fastest is 25.8, and any wise admiral would keep at least a knot in reserve. In command, we may conclude, was Admiral Hipper, who is in charge of the German cruiser forces, with his flag in the Seydlitz. The ships would be cleared for action, guns loaded and everything ready for fighting.

Then suddenly out of the haze must have loomed the huge form of Admiral Beatty's big flagship, the Lion, leading the British line and betraying the unwelcome arrival of British battle cruisers. Behind her, as she came up swiftly, running perhaps at 25 knots, would come into view the yet larger bulk of the Tiger, soon to be blooded—for she is a brand-new ship—with after her again the Princess Royal, the glorious New Zealand, gift of the most English of all the Dominions, and the Indomitable. The British, with their dark grey hulls, would probably be far distant when they were made out; and as they were seen Admiral Hipper must have realised that his game was up.

THE BLACK SQUAD'S HOUR.

And now the British ships would pile on steam, and the indicator in every stokehold would read "More Steam," while the black squad, whose magnificent quality every event of the naval war is emphasising, worked their hardest with furious spirit, for there were men in this very squadron with dead to avenge.

We may guess that rapidly the battle cruisers worked up to the 28-knots gait of which their slowest ship was capable. Who now declares that speed does not count? The three-knot advantage which the British held over the Germans as a fleet enabled them to force on the battle and to put a stop to German raids in strength.

With "bones in their mouths" as the spray whitened under their bows, formed in line abreast, and avoiding the immediate wake of the Germans, lest mines should have been thrown overboard by the flying foe, the British ships slowly closed. All would be at their battle staions; every man behind armour; the fire control parties, on whom so much depends, at their instruments; the great 13.5in. guns which fire shells of 1,400 or 1,250lb., trained constantly on the rearward enemy, with the hydraulic engines in the turrets pumping and grunting and the sight-setters busy.

The ranges would come down to the guns—"20,000 yards," "18,000 yards," "16,000 yards." The dials signal the projectiles to be used. The gun-layers stand ready; the captain of the turret watches for the order to fire. It comes, and the forward guns open on the Blucher, which, as the slowest of the German ships, probably brought up their rear. The big 13.5in. flash with a crimson glare and a dense cloud of smoke is vomited from their muzzles instantly to disperse, and the two enormous shells, charged probably with lyddite, fly screaming toward the German ship. It gives some idea of the terrifying effect of modern artillery that the mere splash of smaller shells fired in the Falkland Islands battle was so tremendous as to extinguish a most dangerous fire in one of Von Spee's cruisers. Within the British ship a heavy push would be felt—the shock of the guns.

The other ships would take up the firing with their forward guns and such other weapons as would bear. The Blucher would thus receive a fire which grew more and more deadly, as the control parties and spotters got the range with perfect accuracy and the pondrous shells began to hit.

The Blucher was the last of the pre-Dreadnoughts in the German Navy and the most powerful pre-Dreadnought cruiser afloat. She was fast, modern, well protected. But instead of a moderate number of very heavy guns she carried a multitude of lighter weapons, twelve 8.2in. and eight 6in. being her principal battery. Against the British battle cruisers such weapons were not much more effective than popguns or pea-shooters. They might shatter the unarmoured portions, but they could not attack the vitals.

BLUCHER LEFT TO HER FATE.

The ship would be swept by a veritable simoon of fire and steel fragments, for the 13.5in. shell is as a volcano erupting when it explodes within armour or in the interior of the ship. Everything inflammable—in a modern German ship there is little to burn—would burst into a blaze, the very paint kindling on the steel. At some point, presumably soon after the British ships had got her range and closed her sufficiently not to waste their shells, the Blucher began to drop astern of station. The hammering she had received, the hits on her waterline, were beginning to affect her pace. As she dropped astern the effect of the fire directed on her would increase; every shell would go home. Her comrades do not appear to have attempted her succour or to have dropped to the rear to take her place. As in the battle of Heligoland, the stronger German units allowed the weaker to be shot to pieces.

As she fell back the British guns blew in her armour on the water-line, tearing immense holes, destroying the compartments inside the hull, and carrying destruction everywhere. She heeled over a dying ship, but even *in extremis* she did not, as it appears, hoist the white flag or give any sign of surrender.

Shortly after one she went, lurching on her side, and then turning turtle. There would be the loud rattling crash which is so dreadful a noise when a ship sinks in this way—caused by the fall of heavy objects across the deck—and with a swirl of water and a rush of steam and smoke the Blucher would vanish, and in the place where she had been would be seen a multitude of small black objects—the heads of men swimming desperately in the purple, blood-stained, ice-cold water, crying for aid.

THE PURSUIT.

Aid, as we know, was given them by the British with a humanity which puts to shame the callousness displayed by the dead Admiral von Spee, who left his defeated antagonists to perish in the Pacific. But the main force of the British Fleet continued the pursuit. It would now become a struggle of giants. For the three German battle cruisers which survived were in pace very nearly equal to the fastest of the British ships, and only very slowly and with great difficulty could they be overtaken. To this high speed of theirs we may ascribe their escape.

But the British ships left their mark upon them. Two of them were hit very hard and suffered serious damage. There is reason to believe that these were the two huge new cruisers Seydlitz and Derfflinger, only completed in October of last year and the most powerful battle cruiser ready for sea in the German Fleet. It was the British 13.5in. gun matched against the German 12in. gun, of which Krupps and Von Tirpitz have many times vaunted the superiority to any British weapon. Yet here the British artillery had infinitely the best of the fight, and with a little more luck would have accounted for both the damaged enemies.

"WIDE-AWAKE NAVY."

Commenting on the naval victory in the North Sea, the "New York Times" says: "The British Navy is obviously wide-awake, and Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty has advanced still further in the esteem of his countrymen, which was already increased by his victory in the Heligoland Bight."

"The World" says: "In the contest of attrition the advantage, far from being all with the Germans, is decidedly the other way. The Allied or British Navy" adds the paper, "could stand many such losses as befell the Germans on Sunday; the German Navy, however, cannot."

The "New York Press" says: "Germany, whatever she might do on land, can have no glimmering of a hope of overcoming Great Britain on sea."—Reuter.

FRENCH PRAISE.

The "Temps" wrote: "The nearness of the battle to the German bases," it says, "shows that the British squadrons keep a good guard, and that they are always ready to throw themselves in superior force on the enemy." "Germany's force of armoured cruisers," the "Temps" points out, "has been reduced by half since the war began."

"The cleverness, the happy daring and the opportune vigour of the British sailors have easily overcome German audacity," says the "Matin." "It is a splendid victory for the first navy in the world. Decidedly the future of Germany is not on the sea, as the Kaiser pretended, but under the sea."

"The Germans have now learned that the British mastery of the seas is not a vain phrase," comments the "Journal." "One can tempt the devil once or twice, but the British patrol service was not to be caught a third time."

THE DUST PROBLEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Anent your hint thrown out in the concluding sentence of the article, headed "The Road Problem," appearing in to-day's issue of your paper, by which you promise to deal with the Dust Nuisance problem on another occasion, may it not be requested, for you to ascertain from the Municipality, and to let the Bombay public have the information, as to what has happened in respect of the delivery of that Electric Brush and Dust Collector Combined, for the purchase of which, the Commissioner had obtained the sanction of the Standing Committee a very long time ago, as an experimental measure. If I remember rightly the proceedings at one of the Meetings of the Corporation, reported in the Press some ten months back, it was stated by the then Acting Commissioner, Mr. Clayton, in reply to the proposition of Mr. Khimji H. Kayani, that the firm, through whom the offer of the purchase was placed, had agreed to the delivery of it, within a month from that date. Has that Brush been received, and when will the Bombay public have the pleasure of seeing it worked for experiment and what satisfaction does the same promise to give in the question of laying down of dust?—Yours, etc.

I. P. P.

Bombay, February 13.

CONGRESS COMPROMISE.

MR. TILAK'S STATEMENT.

We have received the following statement from Mr. B. G. Tilak:—

Mrs. Annie Besant and the Hon. Mr. Gokhale have published their account, each from his own point of view, of the failure to bring about a United Congres at Madras. But there are gaps in either of these accounts; and as I was the third party in the negotiations, I am obliged to point out where these accounts fail to give a connected version of the whole story.

Both Mrs. Besant and Mr. Gokhale have omitted to mention the important fact that it was understood on both sides that the success of the compromise depended not so much upon Mr. Gokhale's willingness, but entirely upon the acceptance of the terms of the compromise by the Conventionist leaders in the city of Bombay. So all that we did in Poona was to discuss and provisionally settle what amendment in the Congress Constitution should be made, which, even if it did not come up to the mark, would make it possible for the Nationalists to join the Congress, and secondly, what steps should be taken by the Provincial Congress Committees if the presence of the Nationalists was required at the Madras Congress Sessions. I had already ascertained the views of the leading members of the Nationalist party on the subject, and further discussed and settled them at a small meeting of them at my house held on 29th Nov., when Mrs. Besant was, according to her first programme, to come here to visit Mr. Gokhale and myself. She with Mr. Subba Rao however came a week later, and I then fully and freely explained the position of our party to both of them. Everything went on well so far, and no exception has been taken, in any of the accounts hitherto published, to the conversation I had with Mrs. Besant or Mr. Subba Rao up to this time.

The difficult task of winning over the Bombay City Conventionists was, however, now assigned to Mr. Subba Rao; and I must say here that I never hoped that it would be attended with success, and the result fully justified my fears. Mr. Subba Rao, according to his own statement, published in the "New India" of the 8th instant, found that the Bombay Conventionist leaders were dead opposed to the extension of the franchise to public meetings or to independent constituencies, and, what is pertinent to the question in hand, that "great apprehension was felt" by these Conventionists "that the Congress would be running a great risk, if Mr. Tilak and his followers came in." This, as anybody will see, was the real cause of the failure of the compromise negotiations; for, from what took place at Bankipore in 1912, it was not to be expected that Mr. Gokhale would, after this, continue to support the proposed amendment of the Constitution though it was as now published, drafted by him.

My conversation with Mr. Subba Rao, of which so much is made in Mr. Gokhale's statement, took place after Mr. Subba Rao returned disappointed from Bombay. This was on the 8th of December, and he must have told and discussed with Mr. Gokhale, (with whom he had put up) as he did with me that day, the attitude of the Bombay Conventionists with regard to the proposed amendment. When I went to see him the next morning he had at his own initiation reduced to writing the main points in our conversation, and reading them to me asked if I had any corrections to suggest. I suggested a few and he made them in his own hand; and the statement remained with him. A true copy of the written statement is now published in the press.

Mr. Gokhale says that the written statement did not come into his hands till a week later. Well, I have never questioned his word in this behalf. But he certainly knew that one was prepared on the 9th of December. What he, however, did afterwards is undisputed. Relying, as he says, upon an oral report of my second conversation with Mr. Subba Rao, after his return from Bombay, Mr. Gokhale wrote a *confidential* letter to Babu Bhupendra in which Mr. Gokhale made certain charges against me and said that he therefore withdrew his former support to Mrs. Besant's amendment. In reply Babu Bhupendra is said to have asked for a revised edition of this confidential letter in order that the same may be freely used. But before this second letter reached Babu Bhupendra, he had to show the first letter to some of his Bengal friends to justify his sudden change of front towards the question, for he too, till then, was in favour of the amendment. The confidential letter thus became public property, and the effect produced by the disclosure of its contents was that I was believed to have advocated "boycott of Government," and therefore no compromise was either possible or expedient; and as a matter of fact the Bombay Conventionist delegates and the Servants of India delegates jointly opposed the amendment for the same reason. Mrs. Besant who moved the amendment in the Subjects' Committee, felt embarrassed and telegraphed to me that "my opponents charged me with boycott of Government," and wished in reply to know what the truth was. I promptly replied that I had never advocated bycott of Government and that prominent Nationalists had served and were serving in Municipal and Legislative Councils and that I had fully supported their action both privately and publicly. When this telegraphic reply of mine was read in the Subjects Committee Babu Bhupendra withdrew his words; and Mrs. Besant's amendment, instead of being rejected, was referred to a Committee for consideration.

This is the history of the failure of the compromise in brief. But though Babu Bhupendra has withdrawn the charge he made against me on the strength of Mr. Gokhale's confidential letter, Mr. Gokhale would not follow the same course and still persists in openly maintaining the charge against me, relying (1) on the oral report of Mr. Subba Rao's conversation with me after the former's return from Bombay to Poona, and (2) on some detached extracts from the newspaper reports of my speech made eight years ago. In short, he pleads justification for the charge he made against me in his confidential letter and wants to throw the whole responsibility of the failure of the compromise on my shoulders.

Now as regards the oral reports of parts of my conversation with Mr. Subba Rao I must say that I do not accept them as correct; and they have no value as against the written statemnt prepared by Mr. Subba Rao. As regards the charge of advocating the boycott of Government I have already repudiated it in plain terms. It is unfair to ask me to do anything more until the confidential letter in which the charge was first made is published. For I am entitled to know the whole of the case against me before I make any further reply. The contents of Mr. Gokhale's confidential letter were allowed to filter through Mr. Basu down to the Subjects Committee and have done harm to me behind my back, as also to the compromise. If Mr. Gokhale thinks that I am attributing bad faith to him, the way for him is quite clear and open. He never wanted my consent though I am within ten minutes' drive from his residence, when he wrote his confidential letter to Babu Bhupendra, and I fail to understand why he should now ask me to read the letter and ask him to publish it. I am not going to do anything of the kind, nor send to Mr. Gokhale an acredited agent of mine for the purpose. The initiative and the responsibility of sending the letter to Mr. Basu was his, and so must be that of publishing it. It is for him to consider whether he does not owe it to himself and to me to publish both his letters, so that the public may, after my reply to them, form their own judgment in the matter.

B. G. TILAK.

Poona, 12th February, 1915.

SERVICES OF BURMA VOLUNTEERS IN INDIA.

GOVERNMENT ENQUIRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 15.

A communication has been received from the Adjutant-General in India for information of all volunteer corps here except the Burma Railway volunteers, enquiring how many volunteers of all ranks, in spite of Section 16 of the Volunteers' Act, are willing to agree to serve in India on the usual terms. Volunteers in Government employ will not be eligible at present for general service units.

PROPOSED BENGAL AMBULANCE CORPS.

APPEAL TO CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15.

In addition to their public appeal Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu and Dr. S. P. Sarbadhikari have addressed a letter to the Calcutta Corporation asking for a grant from the Corporation funds for the Bengal Ambulance Corps.

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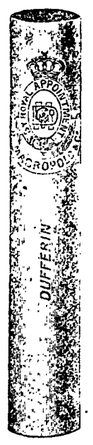

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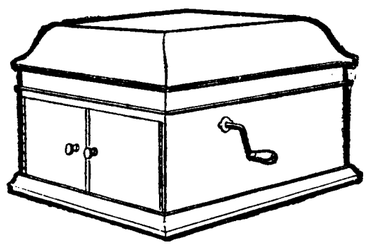

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ATROCITIES IN BELGIUM.

AMERICAN SCIENTIST'S STRONG DENUNCIATION.

Mr. John Burroughs, the venerable naturalist and writer, closes a long letter to the "New York Times" with the following passages:—

In the present crisis this country should be very forbearing with the course of Great Britain on the high seas. England has everything at stake and she is fighting out battles for us. We have nothing at stake but the big profits of some of our monopolies—our oil kings, our copper kings— and we know that by hook or by crook they will manage to survive.

The events upon which we shall judge Germany stand out so that he who runs may read. They are written large in fire and blood across the face of a kingdom. They are written in burned cities, in demolished cathedrals, in consumed libraries, in piratical indemnities, in the aerial bombardment of defenceless women and children, and in the insolent and overweening spirit of domination that attends it all. Belgium's wrongs and Germany's crimes are present-day facts, and the lapse of time can never make them less. No matter what excuse Germany had for making war on France, she had not the shadow of an excuse for destroying or seeking to destroy Belgium. Belgium's offence was the offence of a man who resists the passage of an assassin through his house, seeking a short cut to the house of his neighbour.

The money penalties which Germany demanded from prostrate Belgium, and the destruction that has strewn her path, place her acts on a level with the murder and pillage of a band of common outlaws.

Mr. Burroughs speaks of the fury shown by the Germans towards the British and says:—

That dash of the German Navy up the coast of England was like an outburst of uncontrollable hatred and thirst for destruction. It was not the Germany that we know in the peaceful walks of life. It was Germany drunk with the spirit of war in its worst form. It indicates a reversal to the spirit of primitive savagery of which the whole world may well stand in dread.

LOYALTY OF INDIA.

TRIBUTE BY SIR HENRY COTTON.

Sir Henry Cotton, spoke on "India Now and After" at the Ethical Church, Queen's road, Bayswater, on Jan. 17. It was but recently, he said, that their vision of India was a picture of danger, gloom, and suspicion. To-day the war curtain rose on a scene of enthusiasm, confidence, loyalty, and devotion. The heart of the Indian people was true to England. The people of India believed in the good faith, honour, and integrity of the British race. Their faith in Great Britain was firm and strong. There was still unrest in India, and who, indeed, could expect anything else? But yet the note rang true that India was heart and soul with England in this crisis. India stood firmly, not because of the quality and character of the Indian Civil Service, but because beyond its bureaucratic method she saw the British Crown, the British Parliament, and the British people. There lay the indications for the solution of its problems. It was the hope of the future rather than satisfaction with the present which was the secret of India's demonstrations of loyalty. That hope was deep, fervent, and well-grounded.

There was a large attendance at Browning Hall, Walworth-road, S. E., the same day on the occasion of an "Indian afternoon," when many members of the National India Association were present. Mr. F. H. Stead presided.

Mr. A. Yusaf Ali, Indian Civil Service (retired), in the course of an address, observed that the Germans had been very cunning in the manner in which they had tried to sow seed of discontent among the Mohammedans of India; but the response had been of a different type to that which Germany anticipated. India remained loyal.

SUIT AGAINST THE POPE.

PRIEST'S BEQUEST OF £8,000

Twelve years ago, writes "The Times" correspondent at Rome, a priest named Cesare Salvi bequeathed by his will £8,000 to Cardinal Svampa, then Archbishop of Bologna, and his successors. Salvi survived Cardinal Svampa, who was succeeded in the archbishopric by Archbishop Della Chiesa, the present Pope. After consideration the latter took possession of the money.

The next-of-kin of the testator, however, contested his right, saying that either the legacy was left personally to Cardinal Svampa or else must be held as a perpetual trust in favour of the Archbishop for the time being, in which latter case the Archbishop should before entering into possession have obtained a Royal decree authorising him to do so.

The tribunal at Bologna dismissed the petition of the next-of-kin. Meanwhile Cardinal Della Chiesa became Pope.

The next-of-kin appealed and now the Court of Appeal at Bologna has decided that the Pope has not the right to the money and has called upon the present Archbishop of Bologna, Mgr. Gusmani, to become a party to the lawsuit.

The Keystone Steel and Wire Company, of Peoria, Illinois, has refused an order from the French Government for 100,000 steel arrows to be dropped from aeroplanes. The Company declines the contract on the ground that to accept it would be a violation of neutrality. But there will be no difficulty about placing the order with other concerns. Recently another Illinois Steel Company refused a large order for shrapnel for one of the Allied Powers because, in the opinion of its President, it was not proper for the United States to make it possible for the belligerents to carry on the war. It is perhaps not merely a coincidence that, next to New York, Illinois has the largest foreign element of any State in the Union.

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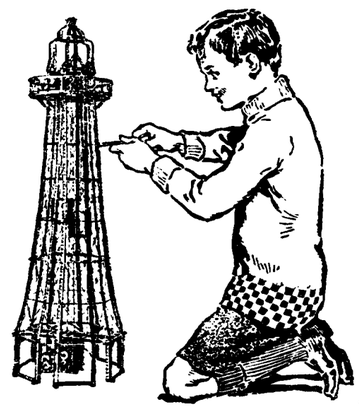

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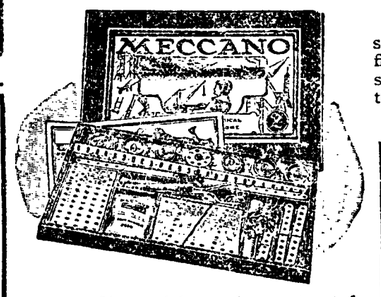

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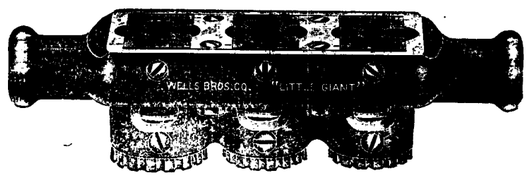

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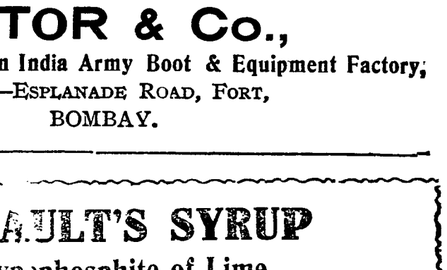

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